FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Highly Important from Europe—Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.—The New York papers of the 23d, have the following dispatch from St. Johns, brought from Europe by the steamer Africa, that left Liverpool on the 12th inst:

It is reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France have *memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade* of the Southern ports!

It is again reported that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The London Daily News says that the reports that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates a *recognition of the Southern Confederacy are from trustworthy sources, the want of Cotton being severely felt.*

The London Shipping Gazette says that France and England must act together, and argues that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would carry an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Confederacy.

The Leesburg Battle.—Colonel Featherstone, who commanded one of the Mississippi Regiments in the late battle at Leesburg, has made a statement, giving the result of the action and some additional circumstances adding to the lustre of our victory. He states that we took 726 prisoners, 4 pieces of artillery, 1600 muskets, and a quantity of clothing. Our forces engaged in the action did not exceed 1,500 men. The enemy had from seven to twelve regiments. Our loss was not more than 150 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, is stated to have not been less than 2,000 men.—*Richmond Examiner, 29th.*

Gen. Zollicoffer Routs the Lincolnites.—KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25th.—The Register of this morning reports a fight between Gen. Zollicoffer and the Lincolnites from Camp Dick Robinson. The latter were entrenched near Rock Castle Ford. General Zollicoffer attacked and drove the enemy from their entrenchments. The Confederates lost five killed and twenty-three wounded, but took forty prisoners. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not known. General Zollicoffer fell back to prevent his supply train from being cut off.

Excitement at Terre Haute, Ind.—Soldiers and Citizens at War.—TERRE HAUTE, IND., Oct. 21.—Two or three companies of the Third Indiana Regiment, stationed at Camp Vigo, in this city, under command of their Colonel, quietly proceeded to the office of the Journal and Democrat newspaper this evening, and in a short time demolished everything. They then proceeded to several private houses and served them in the same manner. The citizens are organizing and preparing to proceed to take their camp, and great excitement prevails throughout the city to-night, in consequence of the conduct of the soldiers.

Western Virginia.—Our latest reliable advices from Gen. Floyd's command represent that the brigade was encamped near Raleigh Court House, having proceeded so far on the march towards Coal river, over almost impassable roads. The men were in good spirits, and delighted with the prospect of meeting the enemy once more, before the campaign is interrupted by the snows of the coming winter.

Accounts from the Northwest state that six regiments of the Federal army have gone away from Cheat Mountain; one of them to Huttonsville, one to Beverly, and four to parts unknown. If this information is correct, there is now but a small force of the enemy on the mountain.

Richmond Dispatch.

Departure of the Fleet from Hampton Roads.—We understand that official advices were received at the War Department last evening, announcing that the Federal fleet, which has been in Hampton Roads for some time past, had departed seaward. Its probable destination is believed to be somewhere on the coast of North Carolina, although a more distant point may be in contemplation.

The fleet took a large number of troops. There were several war vessels thoroughly equipped for effective operations, and no doubt the intention is to make, if possible, a formidable attack.

Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

Seward Sees a Good Time Coming.—NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from Washington, states that Secretary Seward has assured members of the diplomatic body that the little affair, growing out of the Southern insurrection, will blow over within three months, and all the ports will be opened, and peace and prosperity be restored to the entire community.

Senator from Tennessee.—NASHVILLE, Oct. 26.—The Tennessee Legislature to-day elected Gustavus A. Henry one of the Confederate Senators to Congress.

The Tennessee Senators.—The Enquirer pays an appropriate tribute to the C. S. Senators elect from Tennessee—Langdon C. Haynes and Gustavus A. Henry. They are gentlemen of very superior abilities and of unimpeachable patriotism. Their election, like that of North Carolina, evinces the popular disposition to disregard former party identifications, and also to bring new men into the field. Mr. Henry is of the blood of our great orator of the first revolution, and was formerly whig. Mr. Haynes has been conspicuous as a democratic leader.—*Rich. Whig.*

District Convention.—The proceedings of the District Convention that met at Wilkesboro' on the 22d October, will be found in this issue. The Convention nominated Hon. B. S. Gaither, of Morganton, for Congress, and Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, for Elector for this District.

Iredell Express.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1861.

THE GREAT FLEET.—It will be seen that Lincoln's immense fleet did not sail from Old Point on Friday, as positively stated from Norfolk, but on Monday last, if we may believe the official statements made to Richmond. We rather doubt them now, and think it somewhat uncertain whether the fleet has yet sailed.

As to the 1st Regiment, our information is, that it marched from Camp Rains to Bethel, 9 miles, on the 20th; to Yorktown, 15 miles, on the 24th; back to Bethel on the 25th; and again to Yorktown between the morning of the 26th and the evening of the 27th. As to this latter move, however, our information is not positive. Of course the Regiment was subjected to great hardships during these marches, for want of tents, food, and rest, but the very high compliment which we learn was paid to it by Gen. Magruder doubtless alleviated the toil.

It is said that on Tuesday next the Regiment will commence its march homewards, coming two companies at a time.

IMPORTANT, PERHAPS.—We have the following this morning by letter from Norfolk, dated the 28th:—

"This morning, a soldier's cap washed ashore, and in the lining were found two Northern newspapers of the 21st and 23rd of October, giving some information as to the intended destination of the immense fleet now at Fort Monroe. Beaufort, Charleston and New Orleans were stated as the points of attack. Now whether they know any thing certainly, of course we cannot tell; but I would not be surprised if it were true. It is better to be prepared for the worst."

The Militia of New Hanover and Brunswick counties have been ordered by Gen. Anderson, commander of Coast Defences, to assemble at Smithville and at Wilmington, without delay, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure.

THE MARYLAND REFUGEES.—A subscription was started in this place yesterday in aid of the Marylanders who have been driven from their homes by the vandals, and $264 were obtained. Persons not called on, who may wish to contribute, will find the list in the hands of Mr. W. C. Troy.

SALT.—A gentleman has shown us a specimen of the Abingdon, Va., salt which he found at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., whither it had been wagoned from Wytheville, which is 50 miles by railroad from Abingdon. It was brought to Franklinsville for the use of the Cedar Falls Co., and for sale. The salt is very beautiful, fine and strong, and is sold in Franklinsville at 4 cents a pound—weighing 50 pounds to the bushel. The distance from Franklinsville to Fayetteville is 80 miles. Whether it can be brought here to advantage, will depend upon the success of the salt-works upon our coast. If these latter succeed, we must, of course, look to them for our supply of this indispensable article. It is believed that the necessity of sending empty wagons to Wytheville would make the cost of the salt at this place $2 50 a bushel.

As to the counties within reach of the N. C. Railroad, we see no reason why they should not get an abundant supply by wagoning from Wytheville to the nearest point on the N. C. Railroad, which, as well as we can judge from the map, is Lexington, the distance being about 90 miles.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.—The sound of the Steam engine, breaking the stillness of the evening, shows that a new era is upon us. We seldom hear it during the bustle of the day, but listening to it till after 9 o'clock at night reminds us that people are astir to supply some of the thousand things for which we have heretofore been dependent upon our enemies, who grew rich by supplying our wants. We know not who it is that finds it necessary to extend the hours of labor so far into the night; but we know that within a few weeks two steam engines have been brought into use in our town. The first in the Saw and Planing Mill of Henry E. Colton, Esq., and the other in its immediate vicinity at the Foundry of Messrs. Anderson & Cord. Both these are new establishments, and both have our most earnest wishes for their complete success.

We have reason to believe that another large—and perhaps quite as necessary an establishment—will be made here soon. A practical man is now making the necessary inquiries with a view to the location here of works for the manufacture of Car Wheels and Axles, and of Bar Iron—one or both—for which the near proximity of Coal, and Iron Ore, and other essential elements, makes this a fit place. We hope soon to have more to say on the subject.

SHARP SHOOTERS.—A Washington paper says that the Secretary of War has ordered a camp of instruction for the sharp shooters of the Lincoln army. A little incident related to us by an officer of our 1st Regiment who was in the battle of Bethel very plainly shows the need of instruction in that branch by the Lincolnites. Some time after the battle of Bethel a Yankee Lieutenant was captured and brought to Yorktown. He seemed a very gentlemanly man, and our informant asked him to tell him frankly how many men Pierce had in that battle? He replied that in the beginning there were 5500, viz: 3000 from Hampton and 2500 from Newport News, but that they had sent for reinforcements, and 1500 more had participated in the final assault, making 7000 in all. Our friend then asked him how much their loss amounted to? He replied that 1500 failed to answer to their names on the night of the battle, but that some stragglers had come in the next day. And now, said he, "as I have answered you frankly, let me ask you for a correct statement of your force and loss?" Of course our friend told him that we had about 1200 in all, and our loss was eleven wounded, one of whom died the same night. "You don't expect me to believe that," said the Yankee. "Why, the sharp shooters of our army were posted at such a point (describing it,) and for two hours were firing deliberately at your men." Well, if they were where you describe, said our friend, they must have been firing at my Company, (the Lafayette Company of this town,) and I can assure you that not a man of my Company was either killed or wounded!

THE FINAL BLOW TO LIBERTY.—Lincoln has arrested Judge Merrick, of the U. S. circuit Court in Washington, for issuing a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Provost Marshal of that city to produce the body of a boy under 18 held as an enlisted soldier. When the fact of the arrest was made known to his associate Judges, they ordered a writ to be served on the Provost Marshal for contempt in not obeying the writ of habeas corpus. The venerable Judge Morsell, in some remarks on the case, declared he would do his duty and vindicate the character of the court as long as he sat upon the bench. "I am an old man," he said, "my life may be but a day—but while I have life I shall be true to the duty before me."

Here there were indications of applause by the large number of attorneys and people present, but the officers suppressed it. It was a noble sentiment, boldly avowed.

HOW THE YANKEES LIE.—The Washington Star, one of Lincoln's organs, gave an account of the battle of Leesburg on the evening after it occurred, in which it claimed a complete "success," of the "reconnoissance," as it calls it, and two or three times asserts that the Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing was "only about 200." And this monstrous falsehood in the face of the fact that 657 of their "missing" are now in the tobacco warehouses at Richmond. It says, too, that only 1800 Federals crossed the river, being "portions of three regiments, the California, the 15th Massachusetts, and the N. Y. Tammany regiments." This falsehood also is exposed by the fact that large portions of *four* regiments were actually captured and brought to Richmond, viz: the California, the Tammany, the 15th Massachusetts and the 20th Massachusetts, and a few of four other regiments. The Star says that the Federals "repulsed the enemy wherever he appeared." Also that Gen. Evans' force engaged was near 4000, whereas it is well known that only three of Gen. Evans' regiments were engaged.

It is manifest that Lincoln does not mean that the people of the North shall know of his disasters.

Of Col. Baker the Star says:

The announcement of the death of this gallant officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and was held in such general esteem. At the White House the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. *President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief.* Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning from the same cause.

It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Col. Baker should be taken to the White House and placed in the East Room, but the house being just now in the hands of the upholsterers, that course was not practicable, and the body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, in this city.

The Washington Republican, the home organ of Lincoln, in speaking of Baker's death, says:

"We trust in heaven that there will be no *no more sacrifices like this*, but that if anything in *earnest* is to be done, that it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to *demand* something more."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The death of Colonel Baker has caused great excitement in this city, where his regiment was raised, and there is an intense anxiety among the relatives of the troops engaged to learn the result of the fight, which is augmented by the absence of particulars.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—As the number of yankee prisoners increases and the number of their friends in the yankee States is correspondingly enlarged, there comes up an earnest demand upon the Lincoln government to make an exchange. The Indiana prisoners captured at Chickamacomico have roused up some of the papers of that State. The Lafayette Courier ridicules Lincoln's hairsplitting technicalities, and demands an exchange on the high ground of humanity and the usages of civilized warfare." It says that Lincoln is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel"—setting aside the plainest provisions of the constitution but refusing stubbornly to waive a mere technicality.

The N. Y. Times demands a remodeling of policy; that prisoners be treated as prisoners of war, and exchanged; *that the Southern Confederacy be treated as a belligerent power.* The St. Louis Republican and St. Louis Democrat likewise demand an exchange.

Since the above was in type we find that the N. Y. World and the Boston Courier take the same ground very decidedly and warmly. And that at Cairo, Gen. McClernand has released 3 Confederate prisoners, all he had, unconditionally, whereupon Gen. Polk released 16 yankees.

DE MORTUIS.—We copied on Monday the Richmond Whig's notice of the professional death and burial of all the Lincoln Generals who had tried their hands against the South in open conflict. Pierce, Schenck, Patterson, Scott, McDowell, Harney, Seigle, "Sumter" Anderson, Prentiss, and Fremont, have all paid the penalty of failure, by being laid upon the shelf. And now we see that Rosecrans is to follow them to the bourne whence no officer returns, for the Western papers denounce him for "grave errors," and say that he is "taking his turn of unpopularity."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Holmes, Va., on the 4th inst. Dr. Marcellus E. Dodson, of Capt. Cole's Guilford Company, 12th Reg't.

Near Yorktown, on the 8d inst., Norfleet Henry Green, of the Franklin county Rifles.

In Burke county, recently, of fever contracted at Yorktown, Dr. John A. Dickson, a Lieutenant of Capt. Avery's company.

Near Yorktown, on the 16th inst., Mr. Jonas Rudasill, of Lincolnton, a member of Capt. W. J. Hoke's company, aged about 27 years.

On the 20th of Sept., in Pocahontas county, Va., Mr. J. J. Raukin, of Gaston county, N. C., aged 20 years—a member of Capt. W. A. Stowe's company. Also, on the 27th, Wm. S. Hicks of Dallas—also a member of Capt. Stowe's Company.

In Duplin county on the 28th inst., Lieut. W. W. A. Loftin, aged about 35 years. The deceased suffered about three months from an attack of typhoid fever, which he contracted in camp at Graham, N. C.

Josiah Crudup, Jr., of the Granville Greys, 2d Reg't N. C. Volunteers, died recently.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE 14TH REGIMENT.—J. C. Blocker, Esq., has employed a physician, Dr. Millard of Sampson, to go to the relief of the 14th Regiment in Western Virginia, with a suitable supply of medicines. The friends of the various companies in the Regiment who may wish his services continued longer than one month, (the time for which Mr. Blocker has employed him,) will please correspond with Mr. Blocker at Fayetteville. The Surgeons of the Regiment have their hands more than full.

HORSES CHEAP.—The high price of forage is affecting the price of horses at Richmond. The Whig describes a sale last week where two or three auctioneers were engaged for an hour or two simultaneously knocking down horses which the owners could not afford to feed. An ordinary wagon horse was started at $5, and came near being "knocked off" at $8, but the bidding became more spirited, and advanced by halves, until $80 was attained, and then the sale was effected. Prices are at least 500 per cent, better there than they are in the Federal Capital, where, at last accounts, superfluous steeds were selling at one hundred and fifty cents—the blockade of the Potomac having effectually cut off the supply of Yankee hay.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury has not read the speech of this Roman Consul, which we copied the other day from Rollin's History. If he had, he should go to Manassas to offer his advice to our Generals, and not write from a safe place in Richmond, and without all the facts before him, such sentences as the following:—

"It is idle to discuss the question. No man, in his senses, doubts that we threw away a golden opportunity at Washington, prolonged the war, discouraged the troops and disheartened the people. The worst is yet to come I fear. The historian will reckon the delay at Manassas among the most stupendous follies ever committed by intelligent beings."

Let the man write his complaints, if at all, from the ranks of the army, and not from Richmond.

AN UNFOUNDED SUSPICION.—The Wilmington Journal has a long and very unjust and injurious article, as we think, on the Electoral Ticket which we have copied. It pretends that it will be a "painful duty" for some of the gentlemen upon that Ticket to vote for Jefferson Davis, and that the Ticket "has been twisted and changed around in North Carolina to suit gentlemen of peculiarly marked anti-Confederate antecedents." If this view of the Journal is of any force at all, if it be at all founded in truth, (which for one we do not for a moment believe,) it is an imputation of secret hostility to the Confederacy, and of secret desire for a reconstruction of the defunct Union. Now we are perfectly satisfied that such a suspicion, if entertained against any one of the twelve gentlemen on that Ticket, does that gentleman foul injustice, and does the Confederacy itself a great wrong. It may be remarked here, that one of the gentlemen against whom the Journal's article is probably aimed, has three sons in the army, maintaining the Confederate cause at the risk of health and life, (the father himself being much beyond the age for military service.) And another of those so objected to by the Journal volunteered as a private, and we believe is still in the ranks. As to those preferred by the Journal, one of them is indeed nobly in the field, declining office so as to be there. Of the others, we are not aware that any one of them is in the army himself, or has a son there. Perhaps the Journal thinks it enough that they were "original secessionists," and are therefore not bound to buckle on their own armor in defence of the cause, though only they are fit to fill the civil offices.

For ourselves, we care not a button who may constitute the Electoral Ticket, and would cheerfully have supported the one presented by the Journal if it had been first made up, or made up upon other than proscriptive grounds—proscriptive towards men equal to any in patriotism and character.

But who are helping out Seward in his efforts to make the Yankees believe that their troops will conquer the South through the influence of an (asserted) Union element? Who but the Journal, when it insinuates that the old Union men are still Union men? Who but Charles James Foster, that red-hot secessionist and vile abolitionist, who, before the war, edited a secession paper in this State and abused all Union men as abolitionists, but is now in Washington, as black a republican as the blackest, telling Seward and Lincoln the very thing that the Journal now in effect tells them, viz: that there are still Union men in North Carolina?

STATE TAXES IN CUMBERLAND.—A copy of Sheriff McNeill's receipt from the Comptroller for his settlement of Taxes last month, shows that he collected $18,766, from the following sources:

Land,	$2598 57	Merchants' Cap'l,	3619 89
Town Property,	1163 38	Plate and Jewelry,	82 46
Polls,	2692 00	Marriage Licences,	67 50
Interest,	1279 59	Retailers of Liquors	180 00
Dividends,	2011 34	Insurance Companies,	100 00
Salaries and Fees,	990 06	Auctioneers,	82 75
Liquor Dealers,	2784 08	Patent Medicines,	124 45
Note Shavers,	101 39	Several small items	268 06
Watches,	141 10		
Pianos,	124 50		$18,766 00
Pleasure Vehicles,	855 18		

This is less by $3,486 57 than last year, the falling off being chiefly in Merchants' Capital, which is $2,893 39 less than last year.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.—This body met in Salisbury on Wednesday last, the counties of Gaston, Guilford, Person, Cumberland, Davidson, Alamance, Cabarrus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan and Lincoln being represented. The following officers were elected:

President—Rev. N. H. D. Wilson.

Vice Presidents—Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, Dr. A. J. Fox, L. Blackmer, Esq., Rev. J. C. Chambers, H. F. Ramsour, Rev. W. H. Hamner.

Secretaries—J. D. Campbell, Rev. L. A. Bickle, Rev. J. W. Lewis.

Treasurer—D. A. Davis, Esq.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of a Bible Society in the Confederate States for printing the Scriptures without note or comment, giving the President power to appoint 25 Delegates to the General Convention at Augusta, Geo., on the 3d Wednesday in March 1862, recommending Bible Societies in every county, and collections in aid of the cause, &c. &c. The next State Convention is to meet at Greensborough on the 3d Wednesday in July 1862.

THE 12TH REGIMENT.—A writer in the Greensborough Times, writing from Camp Holmes, Va., (General Holmes's division on the lower Potomac,) thus states and describes the Field Officers of the 12th Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers:—

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel—J. Johnston Pettigrew.
Lt. Colonel—John O. Long.
Major—T. S. Galloway.
Adjutant—Lt. Graham Daves.
Col's Aid—Lt. Lewis D. Young.

When I tell you I do not believe there is a better officered Regiment in the Confederate service, I tell you what I candidly believe to be the truth, not founded on partiality or favoritism, because they are *my* officers, but upon comparing them with the dozens of other officers I have seen, and especially upon observing their intrinsic merit.

Col. Pettigrew is a native of North Carolina; a graduate of the University; for a while a professor in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington; and latterly a most successful lawyer in the city of Charleston, S. C., where he was fast acquiring a distinguished reputation at the bar. For several years past, in addition to his legal profession, he has spent much time in the study of military science. During the war of 1858, between France and Austria, Col. Pettigrew went to Europe and tendered his services to Napoleon, but about the time of his arrival on the field of conflict, hostilities ceased, and the burning anxiety for an active campaign, which carried him from home across the broad Atlantic, was not gratified. He availed himself, however, of the opportunity, and thoroughly studied the *science* of the battles of the campaign just closed, and the military system of the French Army. I believe it is generally acknowledged that the French soldiers are, in many respects, superior to those of any other country, which is wholly the result of their peculiar military science, which looks more to the celerity of movements; the quickness and impetuosity of the individual soldier. Of this peculiarity, Col. Pettigrew imbibed freely, and has a great tact in combining it advantageously with the American system. Col. Pettigrew had command of a Regiment at Charleston during the siege of Fort Sumter; but on the passage of the secession ordinance by his native State, he tendered his services to the Governor. No position was offered him, however, by the Governor of North Carolina: and it was almost an accident that his name was brought before the officers of the 12th Regiment at the time they held the election for Field Officers. The same burning thirst for active military operations which carried him to Europe, induced him to ask of the Gov. of South Carolina, leave of absence from his regiment, stationed in Charleston, and go to Virginia as a *private* in one of the companies of Hampton's Legion. It was this circumstance that brought forward his name; and the officers of the regiment having volunteered for *service*, had no favorites to promote; they only sought for a man who would lead them to deeds of daring valor. Every inquiry pointed the more clearly to Pettigrew as "the man." They have found him more than they anticipated—more than they had a right to expect in a mere colonel. He is emphatically a military genius, and if yankee balls spare his life, his star will shine brilliantly in the galaxy of military heroes. I did not intend saying so much of Col. Pettigrew, but if you and he live, you will desire at some day to know all you can learn of him.

Lt. Col. Long is from Randolph county; a graduate of West Point, and comes with seven years' experience as an officer in the United States Army.

Major Galloway is from Rockingham county; a graduate of the Military Institute of Virginia.

Adjutant Daves is from Newbern; a graduate of West Point, but more recently, Private Secretary to the late Gov. Ellis. I may mention as illustrative of his true patriotism, that of the thousand commissions he issued to the officers, while acting as private secretary, for each of which he was entitled to charge two dollars and a half, he refused to receive pay for a single one; thus he gave to the cause of the South from his salary, about two thousand five hundred dollars.

Lt. Young is a wealthy, chivalric young man, a merchant of Charleston, who volunteered his services to Col. Pettigrew as Aid, paying his own expenses.

The Regiment is composed of the following companies:—

A.—Caldwell Rough and Ready Boys, Capt. Jones.
B.—McDowell Rifles, Capt. Neal.
E.—Guilford Men, Capt. Cole.
F.—Alleghany True Blues, Capt. Reeves.
G.—Caswell Rifles, Capt. Burns.
H.—Stokes Boys, Capt. Scales.
I.—Davis Guards, (Randolph) Capt. Worth.
K.—McDowell Boys, Capt. Burgin.
L.—Uwharie Grays, (Randolph) Capt. Gray.
M.—Randolph Hornets, Capt. Odell.

In another letter the same writer, who gives abundant evidence that he is a man of intelligence, makes the following remarks upon a crying evil which will do more to weaken our army, than all the bullets of the enemy.

"Col. Pettigrew and Staff are strict disciplinarians, but not in that despotic, tyrannical and brutish way, that is so much complained of, among the officers of the State Troops; he remembers that he is not the only man, and that all others are beasts. Officers should remember that the Southern Army is not composed of the scum of the country as was the old United States Army that required to be treated like brutes to keep them under, but of the free and intelligent sons of liberty, who have left comfortable homes and voluntarily come out to defend their country's rights, and who are as free and independent as they, and who are as willing to do their whole duty as they, and who are not to be treated like beasts, simply because they have never greased their heads against the walls of West Point. Let those who are disposed to make use of a hollow title of rank, simply because military law gives them power, remember, that if they pervert this power into military despotism, that there is a day coming when such brutes will meet their reward."

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—The steamer Theodore, which ran the blockade with Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to Europe, has arrived at Fernandina, Florida, having landed them and *suite* safely at Cardenas, Cuba, from which place they will proceed to Europe.

The Theodore brings back a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers from Havana.

This has been all done in the face of Mr. Lincoln's blockade.

The War in Kentucky.—MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 29.—A correspondent of the Appeal, in a letter dated at Greenville, Mo., 22d inst., states that Gen. Jeff. Thompson engaged the Federals at Fredericktown, on the previous day (the 21st.) The enemy had a force of 5,000 and the Confederates were only 1,300 strong. After several hours of severe fighting, Gen. Thompson retreated with a loss of 42 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is stated to have been about 400. The Federals had five rifled cannon and Gen. Thompson only two common guns.

Several officers on both sides were killed

THE YANKEE VERSION.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—Some details of the battle at Fredericktown, Mo., have transpired from Federal sources. The Confederate forces were under the command of Generals Thompson and Lowe, and numbered about five thousand. The Confederate loss was heavy and the Federal loss small. The Federals captured four heavy guns. Major Jarritt and Captain Hyman of the Indiana cavalry were killed.

The Peninsula.—Additional troops were sent yesterday to the Peninsula, among which we noticed the 13th and 17th Alabama, and the 8th and 10th Mississippi regiments.—*Richmond Dispatch, 30th.*

More of the Big Fleet.—NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—Thirty-six steamers and one transport, went to sea this morning at 10 o'clock from Hampton Roads.

Capture of another Prize.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—The Courier of this morning announces that an armed Confederate vessel has another prize in a safe harbour, and that the passengers have arrived safely in Charleston on yesterday. Among them were Capt. Richard Bartlett, of the brig Betsy Ames, of Wells, Maine, and Lady Michael Tennesay and six others. The Ames sailed from New York for Cardenas, on the 6th of October, and was captured some days ago with an assorted cargo.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—A gentleman who left Louisville on the 22d inst., and who arrived here on yesterday, states that troops from the North are rapidly reaching Louisville and that Gen. McCook's forces between Louisville and Nolin number not less than 31,000. Three regiments from Pennsylvania, with eight pieces of artillery, and one regiment from Indiana and another from Minnesota, arrived at Louisville on the 21st and 22d inst. Two regiments from Michigan were hourly expected.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 22d inst. says that at least one dozen additional Northern regiments will be sent to Kentucky before the close of the month.

Courtney Prentiss, the son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, who has been with the Southern troops at Greenville, recently arrived at his father's place, at the mouth of Salt River, whither he had gone on a visit. He was immediately arrested, taken to Louisville, and placed in jail.

The War in Arizona.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—A special despatch to the Courier, dated at New Orleans on yesterday, the 28th, states that an extra of the Mesilla Times, of September 17th, reports that a detachment of Confederates, numbering 108, under the command of Capt. Coopwood, defeated four companies of the Federal regulars at Aralusa. The Federal loss was 20 killed. Reinforcements were sent to Captain Coopwood, and it was thought he would take Fort Craig in forty-eight hours. Capt. Coopwood's loss was three wounded.

At Canosa a New Mexican volunteer company had surrendered to Capt. Coopwood without firing a gun.

War Rumors and decoys of the Enemy.—For the past few days the wildest rumors have been circulated in the city of war movements of the most terrible and astounding description. Some of these rumors have betrayed the most contemptible ignorance of the logic of falsehood, while others have been surrounded with such circumstances of plausibility and have come with such apparent directness from well informed sources, as to find believers even in the most careful and intelligent quarters.

It was reported, for instance, on Monday, that 60,000 of the enemy had crossed the Potomac below Acquia Creek, and so positive was the dispatch giving this information that it was communicated through a third party to the War Department as certain intelligence. It is needless to add that the event of this formidable incursion of the enemy is, as yet, purely imaginary and a subject of speculation in the future.

We would remark one circumstance in the origination of the wild reports that so often agitate the community, which circumstance is appreciated by the Government and has provoked its utmost vigilance for its own protection against designing falsehoods. It is not unfrequent that these reports are decoys of the enemy, originating with the stories of professed deserters and self-styled "refugees" from Washington city. Their stories are just so much trash in the estimation of the Government, however they may be imposed upon by a credulous public through other channels. As an instance of these decoys of the enemy, we learn that the Yankee Lieutenant lately captured in an open boat off Newport News, who called himself a nephew of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the navy, and professed to have deserted from Old Point, was discovered to have on his person full details of the plan of the enemy to land a force at Yorktown, &c. The decoy, however, did not succeed, and the "sensation" story was spoilt by taking care of the bearer of the important and valuable information as a spy.

As another example of the sensational we have intelligence of the story of an emisary, arrived yesterday by the cars, who reports to have left Washington as late as last Sunday, and to bring the most important advices in papers, "in his boots," of the enemy's movements and the most intimate designs of the Lincoln Government. [See below.] The party who brings this very sensational information, and who apparently enjoys such unlimited confidence of Abraham Lincoln and his Generals, has been sent to the care of Gen. Beauregard. Of course, this wonderful communication of the very latest intelligence deserves no credit beyond the street corner, and has been treated with no notice by the Government, beyond committing the bearer of the astounding news to the disposition of our Generals on the Potomac.

Amid the multitude of rumors current yesterday, we ascertain no important facts of "stirring events." Col. Wigfall arrived here last evening from the neighborhood of Evansport. All was entirely quiet there and on the line of the Lower Potomac.—*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

War Rumors.—A rumor to which the appellation, "important if true," might well attach, came down the Fredericksburg road yesterday, and was said to have been brought down by a bearer of despatches to the Confederate Government, who had been living in Washington under pretence of being a Union man, who eloped on being thoroughly informed of the contemplated movements of the enemy. According to the above authority, the Evansport batteries have worked such mischief to the cause of abolitionism that Lincoln had issued an edict for their destruction at any and every hazard and at all cost. For this purpose the notorious Sickles was to be furnished with 10,000 additional cutthroats, to be stationed on the Maryland shore, immediately opposite Evansport, to co-operate with the fleet which was expected to do the heavy business in taking the batteries on the Potomac. Twenty-five thousand men were to be landed at Nominy Cliffs, located near the spot where Washington was born, and about 25 miles below Mathias' Point. Gen. McClellan was to make a grand forward movement with all his forces, and the Confederates were to be attacked in two other places at the same time. A committee of prominent Northern men had visited Washington and told Lincoln that unless McClellan did something, and in a short time, no more money would be furnished. This had alarmed the Illinois Ape, especially as the blockade of the Potomac had cut off nearly all the supplies for his horses and other animals near Washington. We give these rumours for what they may be worth.

Richmond Examiner, 30th.

The Affair at Romney.—The report of an engagement at Romney with the enemy, which we forbore to notice on account of its extreme extravagance and improbability, turns out to have been a gross exaggeration. All the truth in it consists in the fact that Col. McDonald, whose force amounted only to about 500 men, had fallen back in face of a superior force of the enemy after a mere affair of outposts. The occurrence took place last Friday, and was communicated to the War Department as late as Saturday last.—*Rich. Examiner, 30th.*

The Pennsylvania Election.—In regard to the Pennsylvania election, the Philadelphia North American says:

"The result of the late election in Philadelphia turns out to be more disastrous than at first appeared. Both branches of the City Councils have fallen into the hands of the Democrats by bare majorities, carrying with them the various departments of the city government. The same party carry ten out of seventeen members of Assembly from the city, and a Senator; and the majority of Thompson (People's) for Sheriff is so small that the army vote is said to swamp it."

Upon this the Albany Argus remarks:

"The press of New York and Philadelphia is silent in regard to these facts. The telegraph has been silent also, and the public is not permitted to know that the Republican party has been disastrously defeated in Pennsylvania. We hear that the vote of the State shows a Democratic majority, and that the soldiers in camp have cast a majority of 15,000 for the Democratic ticket.

"We do not know how true this is; but the silence of the Administration press confirms this view of the result. The Republican press of Pennsylvania is too profligate in purpose and too rash in assertions to forego the pleasure of boasting its success in a partisan conflict, if it had achieved one."

Affairs in New York.—From the New York papers we gather the following items.

Twenty prisoners selected on Thursday from among the North Carolinians on Bedloe's Island were to be sent to Fortress Monroe yesterday, there to be released upon taking oath not to bear arms against the United States Government. This is done in response to the recent release of fifty-seven of our wounded soldiers at Richmond. As nearly all the persons released by the rebel authorities are disabled by wounds and disease, more than half of them having had a limb amputated, Col. Burke made selections in the same manner from among the common soldiers, and those were taken who appeared to be most disabled and weakened by disease.

Judge Nelson will next week proceed with the trial of the persons indicted by the United States grand jury in the Circuit Court for piracy.

European Powers and the Confederates.—"Ion," the long and well known special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

The sensitiveness of capital and commerce has been greatly excited by the occurrences of the last week. It is now apprehended that there is more reason for the belief entertained by the Confederate States that they will be recognized by foreign powers than has been supposed. Would they have sent such embassies as they have now done to Europe without some assurance against the mortification of non-reception?

"Aga," another correspondent of the Sun, writes from Washington as follows:

It is understood in diplomatic quarters that a sharp correspondence is going on between Mr. Seward and the British Minister, touching blockades, the arrest of Her Majesty's subjects, etc., and what has been published of such correspondence is but an instalment to apprise our people of the likelihood of serious differences between the two countries. Lord Lyons' letter to Mr. Seward is of a domineering and offensive stamp.

It is fully believed that Earl Russell dictated its terms or expressions. Such a curt letter was never before addressed to the American Government. Under the circumstances, it is no longer a matter of surprise that Mr. Seward issued his recent circular to Governors of loyal States, touching seaboard and other frontier defences.

Now that the navigation of the Potomac is barred by the Confederate batteries, even the parties that have hitherto scouted the idea of danger in that way, experience both inconvenience and mortification.

Gen. McClellan's Forces.—The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 22d inst., volunteers an apology for the inactive movements of the grand Federal army under Gen. McClellan. That paper states that the public mind of the Northern States is misinformed in relation to the strength of McClellan's army—that it is not as strong as it is reported to be—that he has not such a supply of military armaments, provisions, and means of transportation as the press and public have been induced to believe. In view of these well known facts the Ledger asks the people of the North to cease their clamors against Gen McClellan's prudent movements.

The admissions of the Ledger are interesting and important, and we refer to them for the purpose of ventilating them in our own section.—*Richmond Dispatch*

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 3d inst., by J. B. Troy, Esq., Mr. FELIX G. WRIGHT to Miss JULIA ANN BUTLER,—all of Randolph.

DIED,

In this town, on the 26th inst., Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, aged 37 years. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He came from Harper's Ferry but was born in Liverpool, England.

At her residence in Bladen county, on the 24th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN DOWNING, widow of the late Geo. Downing, Esq., aged 79 years, 9 months and 16 days—leaving 8 children, 47 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren. She had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church 41 years, and died in the full hope of eternal rest.

At the residence of his mother, in Richmond county, on the 18th inst., JOHN FAIRLEY GIL

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

SPEECH OF HON. Mr. McKAY, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Before the Macon Commercial Convention.

As presenting an interesting view of how the good old North State is developing her industrial and manufacturing resources, we lay before our readers the remarks of this gentleman as taken from the Savannah News.

MACON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

The Convention assembled according to adjournment, the President, Hon. A. O. Andrews, of Charleston, in the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Evans (of the Methodist Church) asked the divine blessing upon the deliberations of the body.

Additional delegates enrolled their names.

There being nothing before the Convention, Mr. W. McL. McKay of North Carolina addressed the Convention. He said:

Mr. President, with your permission, I will briefly address this Convention, on some topics that I consider to be important. If I understand the object of the Convention here assembled, it is to devise some plan of finance and commerce; but while such is the main object, it is equally clear that while we are engaged as a nation in our mighty struggle for our freedom and independence, and while we are concerned about the absence of those articles of commerce which we desire foreign nations to furnish, we should also look at home to see how many of these very articles we may be able to supply ourselves. A scheme of finance to furnish us with, perhaps, an inflated currency, and to extend our commerce to the nations of Europe, may not be of so great advantage to the Confederacy, as to know what we can do at home, and by our own people; so that whatever may be obtained at home may not be sought for abroad.

I came as a delegate to this Convention, from a State that is as forward in the cause of Southern independence as any, which was the first to take measures for independence in the American revolution, and on whose soil the first blood was shed in that cause at the battle of Alamance, in the year 1771—the good old State of North Carolina. (Applause.) I came, sir, from the land that gave birth to a McCulloch, a Bragg, a Zollicoffer, a Polk, a Holmes, a Hill, and 30,000 others who are to-day upon the soil of Virginia to drive back the miserable invaders from our soil. I came, sir, from a State whose early history is marked by the purest patriotism and the most unsullied devotion to liberty, and which, before she would *consent* to give up the contest, would let the proud flag of the Southern Confederacy cover the lifeless bodies of all her sons, yea, and her daughters, too. Every effort must be exhausted, every dollar must be spent, and every man must fall.

Now, Mr. President, as far as this question is concerned, there is not a State in this Southern Confederacy that has not determined to conquer or to perish in the attempt. But, while these things are so, while we are thus determined to gain our political independence, yet if we fail at the same time to secure our commercial and financial independence, the danger is that sooner or later the battle will have to be fought over again either by ourselves or our children. This is, then, an important Convention. We are assembled to devise some plan by which we can free ourselves for the future from all connection with the North, so that as our political separation is "complete, perfect, final and perpetual," so also our commercial and financial separation may be equally as complete. If we have anything that they want let them send for it, not come; and if they have anything that we want, let us go somewhere else to get it. (Laughter.) I am for free trade and sailors' rights with every other nation in the world except the United States. (Applause.)

Well, sir, while I may boast of what my State has done, I may boast of what the Southern Confederacy is determined to do. I may be pardoned if I take up a few moments of your time in showing you what the city that I hail from has already done, and is doing, for the cause of the Southern Confederacy. While I cannot say, as has been remarked by a gentleman from Charleston, that his city was first in this great cause, I may certainly say, that she is second to no other. Sir, in the city of Fayetteville we captured 40,000 stand of arms that were used in almost all our battle fields, having been supplied to soldiers from Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Virginia, and I think Mississippi. Well, sir, after securing these arms, what else have we done? My city on the vote of the Ordinance of Secession did not appear to do much; she only polled between six and seven hundred votes. She did not do her best; but when she came to furnish soldiers to fight in the cause, she sends out eight hundred and sixty that are now upon the soil of Virginia.

Well, sir, there are other things which we are doing; we are manufacturing things that the soldiers in our army need, and that are wanted all over this Confederacy, and I stand here to-day for the purpose of letting you know what we are doing. In the first place, then, I will show you something that has no Yankee about it. (Mr. McKay exhibited a bundle of socks that appeared to be very substantial.) These can be afforded at $1.75 per dozen, cheaper than those we have been in the habit of receiving from those who were drinking up your life-blood, while they were taking the money out of your pockets.

In doing this our ingenuity has not been exhausted. Here is some sewing thread, containing 600 yards to the ball. This beats your Yankee thread, Wilson, Seward & Co., and is afforded at 84 cents per dozen, as cheap as the spools that contained but 200 yards, and as a friend behind me reminds me, that while they professed to run that amount of yards, run only 75! They did not run half as far as the Yankees did when the Southerners were after them. (Laughter.)

Mr. McKay exhibited some cloth suitable for ladies' dresses,—the patterns of which were so becoming that a gentleman, whose wife had clothed herself therefrom last Sunday, remarked that he had never seen her look so pretty in all her life, —also some iron called the black band iron, which he showed, from a passage he read from the report of a geological survey in North Carolina, by Prof. Emmons, to exist in inexhaustible quantities, and to lie on the surface of the ground. He also referred to the coal mines, which he said were able to supply not only the whole Southern Confederacy with that indispensable article of comfort, but also the whole world. In the city of Fayetteville, he said, there are seven Cotton factories, with an aggregate capital of $384,000, and the carriage factory of A. A. McKethan, who did a business in 1860 of $90,000. He also alluded to the lead mines of North Carolina. He referred, in conclusion, to the immense importance that North Carolina would be to the Southern Confederacy. Pennsylvania was not more important to the old Constitutional Union than North Carolina would be to the Southern Confederacy.

North Carolina has been altogether too modest to let her merits be known. Like my friend, the President, (Mr. Andrews) she has been too modest. I understand that he is still a single man, and I know if his modesty had not prevailed, he would long since have been graced by some Southern belle and that he would not be as he is now in his forlorn and unhappy condition. (Laughter.)

I hope I may be pardoned, continued Mr. McK., for alluding to another thing, which, though not intimately connected with the objects of the Convention, I yet feel that it is not altogether improper to bring before you. If you ask a stranger who travels along the railroads in N. Carolina, or be content with the information which Yankee geographies furnish you, you would believe that all the productions of North Carolina were tar, pitch and turpentine. Why, sir, North Carolina produces 200,000 bales of Cotton. She does not, it is true, get credit for that amount in the estimate of her exports, because one-fifth of what she raises passes through the ports of her sister States South Carolina and Virginia, and goes to swell their estimates respectively. These States are welcome to it, for they are gallant and good people, and I only mention the fact to correct the impression which is generally entertained in regard to the productions of my native State. She has been likened to Rip Van Winkle. Well, if she is like him, it must be admitted that when she does wake, it does not take her long to accomplish what she undertakes.

But, sir, I did not intend to occupy the time that is due to our deliberations. These deliberations should be marked by a calm performance of the duties which lay out before us; and I do hope that while our army is engaged in winning for us our political independence, we on our part may be equally as successful in freeing our country from the galling bondage of commercial dependence. Look, sir, at all the battles in which we have been engaged—at Bethel, at Manassas, at Oak Hill, and at Springfield—and tell me it it is not clear as the sunlight of heaven that the hand of Him who ruleth in the armies of heaven, and doeth His own will among the inhabitants of earth, has enabled us to accomplish what we have. No arm of flesh has gained us our victories; and I feel certain that when our armies come to meet around that spot where lie the remains of him whom the Creator made childless that a nation might call him father, every particle of dust in that sacred urn will rise a mighty army to strike for those who are striking for their altars and their fires, God and their native land. (Applause.)

Col. Ransom's Regiment.—We step aside from our rule of not noticing the passage of troops to the seat of war, says the Fredricksburg Recorder, in order to express the general opinion of this community in regard to Col. Ransom's regiment of Cavalry from North Carolina, which went through this place on Sunday morning en route for the scene of war, when we say that it is the best looking set of men and horses that we ever witnessed. Their equipments were complete in every respect, and reflected the highest credit on the Old North State. Their presence brought an immense concourse of people to see them, and the ladies seemed to be "perfectly carried away" with the regiment.

Meeting of the Alabama Legislature—The Governor's Message.—MONTGOMERY, Ala. Oct. 29.—The Legislature of Alabama met in this city on yesterday. Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale, was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. Crenshaw, of Butler, Speaker of the House.

The Governor, in his message to-day, says that if the General Assembly can devise a plan to pay the war tax without collecting it from the people at present, he recommends that it be adopted, but if no satisfactory and constitutional plan can be devised, he thinks it best to make no change. He says that the State of Alabama has now 27,000 troops in the service of the Confederacy, and other regiments are being originated. He congratulates the State that all its citizens are patriotically united in sustaining the movements in operation to establish the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Burying the Tomahawk.—Our cotemporary, the Examiner, (says the Richmond Whig,) in noticing the Senatorial election in Tennessee, the result of which it commends, makes the following liberal allusion to two distinguished gentlemen, with whom it had in the "Old Concern" no political sympathy. We copy the paragraph to express our approval of its spirit:

"We infer, from these selections, that Mr. Bell is indisposed to re-enter public life. Gov. Foote, we observe, is a candidate for the lower House of Congress. The earnest and patriotic efforts of these gentlemen in rallying Tennessee for secession on Lincoln's proclamation had the most valuable effect in concentrating the public sentiment of that State, and their selection for important positions, at this time, would seem appropriate and judicious. We have been surprised that Mr. Bell has not been assigned to some high post in the Confederate Government, where his abilities and great experience may be usefully employed for the great cause in which we are embarked."

Yankee Flour.—We are indebted to Mrs. Wilhelm, of this place, for a specimen of the prepared flour, used by the Yankee soldiers, a considerable quantity of which was captured by our men on Chickamacomico Beach, a package of which was sent her by her husband, Mr. Wm. Wilhelm, the 1st Lt. of the Mechanic's Guard, one of the companies engaged in that successful expedition against Lincoln's emissaries. This flour contains the yeast and salt necessary, and there is nothing to do but make it into dough and bake, and it comes out nice light bread. It is put up in small paper packages.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A good One.—One of the Federal Officers captured in the battle of Leesburg, declares that hundreds of the prisoners taken at the same time are "d—d deserters, who threw themselves in the way of the conquering foe, for," says he, "there are more prisoners here than the whole command could have afforded." This may account for the small loss reported by the enemy. Of the number sent out they acknowledge a loss of only two hundred. As to the deserters, they have nothing to say.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

What Lincoln's Blockade is Worth.—We understand that the War Department has furnished to one of the foreign Consuls in this city, an official list of the vessels of various tonnage, and of every description, foreign and coastwise, that have run the blockade since the date of the proclamation declaring it; and that the number *exceeds five hundred.*

As a refreshing instance of the inefficieney of the Lincoln blockade, and the contempt into which it has fallen, a Northern man some weeks ago applied to the President, with the statement that he was the owner of a fast sailor, with two brothers in the North owning two other vessels, the three having been engaged in the slave trade and avoiding capture for a number of years, and that he was authorized to offer all three to the Confederate service as privateersmen, taking the chances of their putting to sea from a Northern port. The letters of marque were at once granted.—*Richmond Examiner, 31st.*

Latest from Washington.—"Our special reporter" furnishes the following:

"We have met our last defeat!

"We have seen our last retreat!"

So said or sang the hopeful McClellan, a few weeks ago. The "highly respectable gentleman" who always arrives by the Central train, assures us that when he parted from Mc. yesterday morning a week ago, he was singing:

"Now I have some sad misgivings,

"Since I've met with General *Ivings!*"

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE NORTH.

The retreat of the Federals from Edwards's Ferry.—The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer gives the following account of the retreat of Banks and Stone from Edwards's Ferry:

Gen. McClellan's headquarters were at Edwards's Ferry on Thursday morning. Since closing my dispatch yesterday Gens. McClellan and Banks returned from the Virginia side of the Potomac, and at about ten o'clock rode with a strong cavalry escort up to Conrad's Ferry. Our troops had been all brought from the Island over to the Maryland shore, and the Virginia shore was thickly covered with the Confederates. They made no attempt to fire upon our troops, but were very bold in showing themselves. No shots were fired by our men, and, after consultation, all of our troops, except a picket guard, were marched to Poolesville. The apppearance of some of them was the most distressing sight we ever witnessed. Many of them were nearly naked; some had on nothing but overcoats; some only a pair of pants, and but few with shoes; most of them were without arms and ammunition. Most of the wounded had been sent to Poolesville and to the nearest camps.

About 6 P. M. orders were issued to have the troops all brought back, and those who had embarked to go over were unloaded, and returned to their camps. Then commenced the work of bringing them back safely. It was done by canal boats. They would be loaded and then poled across, landing half a mile below the point from where they started. All reached here at 4 A. M., and the appearance of some of them was painful, indeed. They had stood in line of battle from 12 to 14 hours without moving, and without water or food. They had no sleep for two days and nights, and were nearly exhausted. Some dragged their muskets along by the end, and seemed to sleep as they walked along.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of "Edwards's Ferry, Sunday, 6 P. M.," (27th,) gives the following graphic particulars of the engagement at Leesburg. The manner in which Gen. Baker was killed coincides with our account of the affair, published a few days ago:

At this juncture Gen. Baker, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. Crowningshield, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed in a scow and transported to the Island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot.

This was the turning point of the battle. The Confederates were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The Confederates were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six-pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The Tammany regiment covered itself with glory. Captain O'Meara often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the Confederates that he could scream equal to the worst of them. Captain O'Meara took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the Confederates. The fourth boat load was capsized by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run!*

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that in company C, of the California Regiment, out of 65 men only 15 had reported themselves; company D lost 32 men, and company G 45 men.

The report handed in at the headquarters of Baker's Brigade, on the morning of the 22d, stated there were 322 men missing, and nine officers, of the California regiment. The Tammany Regiment consists of between 800 and 1,000 men, and but 400 had returned up to Wednesday morning.

The Battle of Leesburg—McClellan's Plans.—The falsity of the Federal official statement of 1,736 as the strength of Baker's force in the battle of the 21st, is fully exposed by the Baltimore South, which proves conclusively that it could not have been less than 4,000 men. The same paper reports the loss in the California regiment alone at 237, showing that the efforts of the Administration to diminish the total loss to 637 are intended to delude the people. It is further stated, positively, that McClellan authorized the crossing of the river, and that it was part of his general plan; but that its "ill success is attributed to the failure of Gen. McCall to co-operate, though he may have been threatened by a flank movement from Fairfax, which compelled him to retreat." McClellan, it is said, will not abandon his pet project of capturing Leesburg, and rushing from there into the Valley of Virginia, and will send forward large forces to effect his object. Meantime, however, he finds himself menaced on his left, and is totally ignorant of the strength of his adversary in front. The Baltimore papers of Saturday last publish a formidable list of wounded in the Leesburg engagement, which includes the names of many commissioned officers. The Washington correspondent of the Clipper writes as follows:

The feeling of indignant censure for the senseless waste of life on Monday last, is still strong here, both among citizens and strangers. One of the points most bitterly commented on is the forcing of a small body of men across a swollen river, in front of an enemy whose force was not known, and without any supply of boats or other means of recrossing, in case of a mishap. The cry is, whose is the fault, where lies the cause of bluders so gross, that an idiot would not commit them?

We have many rumors to which I must not give tongue. But I may say that the general report is that McClellan was not apprised of the intended movement at Edward's Ferry, or at least that its character was not communicated to him. He is said to be extremely indignant at it.

KANAWHA SALT WORKS.—The yankees have possession of the country in which these works are situated. One of their papers says,—

The salt manufacturers on the Kanawha are nearly bankrupt, owing to the late disastrous flood, and they despair of being enabled to rebuild and resume operations. It is understood that the loss in the destruction of property will not fall short of $800,000, and also that there is not 1000 barrels of salt to be had on the Kanawha.

From the Cincinnati Times.

The Mismanagement in Western Virginia.—The glory of Carnifax Ferry was dearly purchased. *The list of killed and wounded on our side will never be known*, but we see and hear enough to know that it is *tremendous.* The valley of the Kanawha, from Gallipolis to Sewell's Mountain, is strewn with the dead and dying. The forced marching and the unwise exposure of the troops, to win that bit of glory, has swept the ranks worse than all the rebel artillery in Western Virginia could have done.

All the hospitals, from Gallipolis to Cross Lanes, are crowded with the sick. Fevers are raging in every regiment. *Companies have become fearfully decimated.* So prevalent is disease that the sick and dying are sent in hundreds to Cincinnati to obtain shelter and medical assistance, and Rosencranz has been compelled, from sheer necessity, to fall back some distance from the enemy. This is the result, the very sad result, of the mismanagement in Western Virginia. The robbed and swindled troops, badly clothed, half fed, and many of them without even the shelter of tents, are falling before they meet the enemy.

The same copy of the Cincinnati Times gives a long account of the terrible sufferings of 206 sick Ohio volunteers, from Rosencrans's army, who were wagoned about from place to place, and finally conveyed by steamer to Cincinnati, in a vain search of a hospital, those institutions being full wherever they went, till they were finally disposed of in private and other houses at Cincinnati. We copy the following paragraphs from it:—

"When it was found impossible to proceed, the men were mostly deserted by their officers, and allowed to take care of themselves. A large number of Col. Ewing's Regiment sought shelter in a house. The Colonel drove them out, and, with the field officers of the regiment took possession of a house which would have sheltered one or two hundred men! The soldiers thus driven out remained on a large porch of the house when the Colonel exhibited a barbarity that can hardly be credited. *He drove the men from the porch out into the pelting storm, and placed a guard there to keep them away!* This fact was related to us last night by one of the company in such a manner as will warrant us in giving it credence. The men, it was also stated, were so indignant at the brutality of several of their officers that they threatened to revenge themselves at the first engagement.

"The men thus exposed were without fall clothing. They had no protection whatever. The rain fell in such torrents that their efforts to build fires were prostrated, until a Captain's writing desk was cut up and a fire of fence rails started inside of a wagon! This exposure did the work. Man after man fell stricken with disease, and when the storm cleared away, and the bright sunshine came, the regiment were in worse condition than if they had encountered double the number of their foe!"

Gen. Fremont and the Administration.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Gen. Fremont gives the Administration much trouble. The Cabinet had a meeting on the 23d inst., and some favored depriving him of his command immediately, and ordering him to Washington, to be tried by a court martial. The matter was left with the President to decide, who finds it a very difficult question to settle, as it involves not only great pecuniary interests to the Government, but perhaps immediate and important military results.

Gen. McClellan Growing Unpopular—Attempt to "Salm-Salm" him.—The North is becoming dissatisfied with General McClellan. The New York Herald has opened on him for the "slow advance" of his army, and says "the people generally are beginning to fear that McClellan is an unmitigated humbug." The Washington correspondent of the same paper writes that "there is a strong disposition for McClellan's removal"; that "several members of the Cabinet desire that Prince Salm-Salm" (who, we believe, is already an Aid to McClellan) "should have the chief command of the army"; that "the President is evidently partial in that direction," and that "the Prince Salm-Salm will meet the Cabinet, on the subject, by special invitation." Poor McClellan! His glory is on its wane. Unless he speedily does something to arrest the re-action of popular sentiment at the North, we shall soon find him in the slough with Fremont.

Western Virginia.—Our advices from the camps in Western Virginia are as late as Sunday last. Gen. Lee has fallen back to Bunger's Mill, between Meadow Bluff and Lewisburg, to anticipate a reported movement of the enemy from Summersville, by the Wilderness road. It appears that the roads fork, one coming in at the mill, and the other a mile behind Meadow Bluff, and by taking the former route the enemy might have got in Gen. Lee's rear, and made a demonstration against Lewisburg. Gen. Floyd was at Cotton Hill, seven miles beyond Raleigh Court-House, and had possession of Miller's, Carnifax's, and Pack's Ferries, and the mouth of Coal river. A report was in circulation that he had another engagement with the Federals a few days ago, but not credited. It is believed that Rosencranz and Cox are both in the Kanawha Valley, previous reports of their departure to the contrary notwithstanding. Their pillaging operations have been extensively carried on, and the Lincolnites of the West have had to pay liberality for their adherence to the old Union.

News from Gen. Floyd's command.—LYNCHBURG, Oct. 31.—The editor of the Lynchburg Republican has just conversed with one of Gen. Floyd's staff, directly from his camp, and learned that on the 21st, a portion of Floyd's command attacked the Federals at a ford near Cotton Hill, repulsing them with a loss of twenty-three killed and many wounded. The loss on our side was one killed and a few wounded. Our force and the enemy were in the sound of each other's drums, and sharp skirmishing occurred every day. Gen. Floyd was well posted on and near Cotton Hill, but having to guard five important ferries his force were too much divided to make an effective attack on the enemy.

The rumour of an important battle having been fought recently between Floyd and Rosencranz is believed to be unfounded.

The fight at Romney.—LYNCHBURG, Oct. 31. The editor of the Lynchburg Republican has received a letter from a member of Colonel McDonell's Cavalry, fully confirming the defeat of the Confederates at Romney.

Our forces were attacked in two directions by an overwhelming force of Federals, and after a fight of two hours were forced to make a precipitate retreat, leaving behind baggage of every description, commissary and quartermaster's stores and papers and three pieces of cannon.

Our whole force was between five and six hundred, of which 250 were cavalry and the balance militia.

The enemy had 5000 men, and their cavalry equalled our whole force. It was impossible for us to get reinforcements from any point, as our men everywhere were fighting more than ten times their number. It is impossible to arrive at our loss, but many are missing, and it is believed a considerable portion were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

A writer in the Richmond Dispatch gives an account of a visit to the battle field, from which we copy the following:

Although several days after the battle, we found the shore thronged with men and boys gathering relics or fishing them from the water. During the retreat the Yankees stopped upon the bank of the river and stripped off their clothing. Every man threw his gun away; some their coats and blankets. By wading into the stream excellent muskets could be found in great numbers. I saw several fine "Belgian" and "London Tower" guns fished up from the bottom. One man got a fine pair of shoes and a splendid oil-cloth. It is difficult to estimate the amount of property captured in this affair. Colonel Featherstone's account is correct as far as the arms go, but there were other things which the soldiers got, and which were not turned over to the Adjutant General.

The object of this expedition is very clear to my mind, and I am inclined to believe that the "Baltimore and Ohio" Railroad lay at the bottom of it. By holding Leesburg and the adjoining country, the Railroad would be entirely in Federal hands, and could be kept in use through the winter in transporting Government stores. The great accumulation of produce in the Northwest, awaiting shipment to the seaboard and to the large cities, has become a matter of much moment, and has already occasioned heavy loss to merchants and shippers. In a very short time the canals and lakes will be closed by winter, and then the remaining roads will be entirely unable to carry enough to prevent the piling up of produce in the warehouses of the country. Holding this railroad is doing more injury to the Government of A. Lincoln than anything we have done in this vicinity.

A strange error occurred on our side the day after the battle, for which some one is responsible. Two thousand of the enemy c ossed the river to endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the grand army by attacking at another point. Finding the battle over and disastrous to their side, these men attempted to recross, but found themselves completely cut off. Had an attack been made upon them every man must have surrendered. They were allowed to take their time in crossing the river.

Important Arrival—The Southern Commissioners on their way to Liverpool.—Intelligence has been received in official quarters here that a Spanish brig arrived at Mobile yesterday, from Havana, loaded with coffee and other valuables. The vessel successfully ran the blockade.

This arrival brings the important news that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Commissioners of the Confederate Government to England and France, sailed from Havana on the 23d of October in a British vessel, for Liverpool.

Richmond Dispatch, 31st.

The Batteries on the Potomac.—Our batteries on the Lower Potomac are reported to be doing excellent service in maintaining a strict blockade of the water avenue to Washington. This communication has been hitherto of the utmost importance to the enemy; and it is estimated that five millions of army supplies came up the Potomac this season, prior to the unmasking of our batteries. Late Northern accounts mention that there was only ten days forage on hand in Washington, some days ago, and that an immense stock has been intercepted in the river by the Confederate batteries.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

The Blockade of the Potomac.—An official article in the Washington Republican, the organ of the Lincoln Government, alludes to the Confederate batteries on the Virginia shore, and says: "There is nothing possible in the case but to take measures to dislodge them from whatever points they may actually occupy in this way, and to wait patiently for that permanent relief from the difficulty which is only to be found in the expulsion or retreat of the enemy's main army centreing upon Manassas Junction." It is manifest that the blockade of the Potomac is a source of much anxiety to the Lincoln Government.

Explosion of a Confederate Shell among the Enemy.—The Washington Star copies the following from the Port Tobacco (Md.) Times:

Just as we are going to press we learn that on Tuesday last, while some of the soldiers attached to the regiment stationed at Budd's Ferry were examining a bombshell, which had been thrown across the river by the Confederate battery on the opposite side, an explosion took place, caused by efforts to get out the powder. The damage was, we learn, considerable, some nine or ten men were wounded, one of whom has since died, and two others likely to die. The tents and surroundings, it is said, were pretty much demolished. This Confederate battery must have very heavy guns, as some of the shells and solid shot have been found at least one and a quarter miles from the shore.

Distinguished Arrival.—Among the passengers who arrived in this city by the Central road, on yesterday, was General R. E. Lee, commander of the Northwest Virginia forces.—*Rich. Ex., 1st.*

Rising in Price.—Several sales of negroes and real estate, recently had in this city, show an advancing tendency and an improving market.

Richmond Examiner.

Eleven Federal Vessels at the Mouth of the Mississippi.—MOBILE, Oct. 30.—Eleven Lincoln men-of-war, and one transport steamer, are at the mouth of the Mississippi.

A political Collision at Knoxville, Tenn.—KNOXVILLE, Oct. 30.—A collision occurred here Monday last between several Union men and many of the 15th Alabama Regiment. Two of the soldiers were badly hurt. One of them is now in a dying condition. The Union men escaped.

ALBANY, Oct. 22d.—Reliable information has reached here that J. R. & J. D. Flanders, editors and proprietors of the Franklin County Gazette, were arrested to day by the United States Marshal, and will be taken through here in the night train, on their way to Fort Lafayette.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 29.—There are now in Kentucky 18,178 troops from Indiana.

Running the Blockade.—SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—A valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, Saltpetre, sulphur and small arms, has recently arrived at a Confederate port.

Marylanders in the Army.—There are now 8000 Marylanders under arms in Virginia who are panting for an opportunity to cross the Potomac and redeem their State from the thraldom of Lincolnism.

[From the London Times]

The practice of arresting the funds and dividends of Southern proprietors of Federal and State securities, and also of shares in Northern companies, was calculated to put a final stop to all chance of the negotiations of advances in Europe, since it follows that, in case of war at any future time, the policy of confiscation, which was supposed to have totally fallen into disuetude among civilized people, will be put in force. During the Crimean war, Russia, with scrupulous fidelity, paid all her dividends due to English and French holders, and Russian funds were equally respected on this side. The argument that in the present case the war is with "rebels" is not available, the terms of capitulation granted to the Confederates at Hatteras having put an end to that plea.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I wish to acknowledge the following amounts received to send on medicines and Dr. T. D. Millard to the 14th Reg't N. C. Volunteers in Western Virginia: Received in Fayetteville $271, my own and Mr. Thos. McDaniel's and Mr Jesse Carver's, from the county, $50: total $321. Out of which I have bought medicines as follows: S. J. Hinsdale's bill $108 24; other medicines $4; total for medicines $112 24. Dr. Millard left yesterday with the medicines. Dr. Millard requires but very small pay and his expenses. He will write back what will be best to lay out the rest of the money in, and send on by my son O. H. Blocker. I hope God will reward all my friends who came to the relief of this afflicted body of soldiers.

Yours,

J. C. BLOCKER.

Nov'r 2, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QUARTERS 28TH REG'T N. C. VOL.,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 29, 1861.

Editors of the "Observer":—The officers and members of Company E, 28th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, take this method of returning their heartfelt thanks to the patriotic Ladies of Montgomery county for articles of clothing and other contributions, which came at a time when they were very much needed.

Their smiles even would cheer the soldier—especially the sick soldier—without contributions of any kind; but when both come together, he feels that he is receiving his highest reward—and the recollection of which will inspire him with fresh courage and nerve the arm to greater exertion in the hour of battle.

COMPANY E.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the 20th inst., the members of the Smithfield Light Infantry, 14th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, held a meeting occasioned by the death of Lieut. Wm. H. Perry. On motion, Capt. J. T. Woodall was called to the chair, and Serg't E. A. Boykin appointed secretary. Lieut. Chas. H. Snead, Lieut. Briton Ryals and Serg't T. Beckwith having been appointed to draft resolutions, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the death of our 3d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Perry, on the 15th inst., we as a company have in him sustained the loss of a true, sincere friend and companion, a modest and unassuming gentleman, and a faithful and zealous soldier and officer.

Resolved, That while we lament our own bereavement, and his loss to the cause in which we are engaged, we truly condole with his afflicted family, assuring them, though their loss of a son and brother be far greater and more poignant than ours, yet his short career of usefulness among his companions in arms has left with them an appreciation of his memory that time can never efface.

Resolved, That the officers and members of the company wear as a token of respect, the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Meadow Bluff, Western Va. [City papers please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Military Committee for the county of Robeson acknowledge the following donations since our last publication, for Soldiers of Robeson:

Mrs Daniel D French, 1 blanket, 10 chest protectors, 14 prs socks; Mrs Dr Malcom E McNeill, 3 blankets, 2 prs socks; Col John W Powell, $50, (pledged;) Mrs F R McNeill, 4 blankets, 6 pairs socks; Mrs L C Ray, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Susan T Salmon, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs Stephen Smith, 1 blanket; Miss Nancy Hill, 2 blankets; Mrs Julia Mitchell, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah Pitman, 1 blanket; Mrs Ann Bullock, 1 blanket; Mrs Susan C Inman, 1 blanket; Mrs Mary C Inman, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah Ann Faulk, 1 blanket; Mrs Nancy Bullock, 1 blanket; Mrs Capt Eliza Spivey, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Malinda Rowland, 1 blanket; Mrs Ann Jane Inman, 1 blanket, 2 pillows, 1 towel, bag of sage; Mrs Frances Bullock, 1 blanket; Mrs F P Watson, 1 mattress, 1 comfort, pr gloves, 2 prs socks; Miss Fannie E Watson, 4 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, bag of sage; Miss Kitty L Watson, 2 prs socks, 1 towel, package red pepper; Miss Julia E Watson, 2 pairs socks; Miss Hettie Watson, 2 pillows, 3 prs socks, 1 pr drawers; Miss Smith Watson, 3 prs socks, 1 towel; Mrs Nancy Bond, 2 pairs socks.

A package for the Robeson Rifle Guards has also been sent from Mrs Dr Neill McNair, President of the Ladies' Aid Society at Centre Church; but as no list of articles or donors' names was received, I am not able to publish them.

I must take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Ladies of Robeson, for their noble and patriotic efforts to render our soldiers comfortable as possible. Their valuable services in the cause of our Southern Confederacy deserve our profound gratitude, and will save many of our brave soldiers from suffering while defending our homes. May God bless and defend them.

THO. A. NORMENT, Ch'n.

Nov'r 1, 1861

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BEAUMONT, CHATHAM Co., Nov'r 1, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Below is a list of donations to the soldiers from a portion of the Rowe District, received by me as one of the Committee:

Miss Sallie Harris, 5 prs socks; Mrs Henry Harris, 5 prs socks, 2 blankets, 2 pillows and cases, 1 lot sage, 1 bag pepper, 1 towel, 14 lbs soap, 1 cake mutton suet, flax thread, 1 bundle bandage linen; Mrs Jno M Green, 1 blanket, 1 coverlet, 2 prs socks; Mrs Edward Harris, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 7 prs socks; Mrs Asa Beal, 1 quilt; Mrs Thomas Dowdy, 1 quilt; Mrs Mary A Willet, 1 blanket; Mrs Thos Moody, 1 quilt; Mrs J F Rives, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 4 cakes soap, 1 lot dried apples, 1 pair pillow cases; Miss Lucy Rives, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs A J Stone, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thos Beal, 1 blanket; Mrs John A Pugh, 1 quilt; Mrs John Fields, 1 quilt; Mrs Wm Headen, 2 blankets, 1 pillow and case, 7 lbs soap, 1 lot sage, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs socks; Miss Ida M Headen, 1 pr socks; Miss Mollie S Headen, 1 pr socks; Mrs A G Headen, 3 blankets, 18 prs socks, 1 pair jeans pants, 1 pr pillow cases; Miss Sarah Taylor, 1 pr socks; H A Burns, 1 pair jeans pants; Adelphus Burns, 1 pair jeans pants; John A Harris, 2 prs jeans pants; M M Harris, 2 prs jeans pants, 2 shirts; Mrs W T Burns, 2 blankets, 2 pairs socks; Mrs Mary A Rives, 4 pairs socks, 1 blanket, 1 coverlet; Mrs A P Brooks, 1 pr socks, 2 prs drawers, 2 towels, 1 lot sage and pepper; Mrs W D Watson, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks.

A. G. H.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

List of articles of clothing contributed by the patriotic citizens of Pekin, Montgomery county, and its vicinity, for the Volunteers:

Mrs Green D Tyson, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 2 counterpanes, 2 pillows and slips, 4 prs socks; Mrs Alex'r McKay, 2 pillows and slips, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr socks; Miss Frances Benton, 2 prs socks; Mrs J Luther, 2 prs sheets, 2 towels, 1 sheet and bundle of linen for bandages, 1 comfort, 2 blankets, bundle of mustard, sage and pepper, 2 prs socks, 1 pr pillows and slips; Mrs Jos Ewing, 2 prs socks; Miss Minerva Ewing, 1 quilt, 1 pr sheets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Patience Harris, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks; Miss Nancy Harris, 2 prs socks; Mrs Dudley Baldwin, 2 pairs socks, 1 blanket; blankets; Mrs Frances Penix, 2 paire socks, 1 blanket; Miss Frances Bethune, 1 pr socks; Mrs Robert Chambers, 1 pr pillow slips, 1 pr sheets, 1 comfort; Mrs Jody T Chambers, 1 blanket; Mrs Thomas Steele, 2 pillows and slips, 1 yarn coverlet, 1 pr sheets, 1 counterpane, 1 towel, 1 flannel shirt, bundle of bandages, 3 prs socks; Mrs Robert J Steele, 1 pr socks; Mrs Hector McKenzie, 1 counterpane; Mrs John McKenzie, 1 counterpane; Mrs A W Chambers, 1 quilt, 2 pillows and slips, 1 pair sheets, 1 towel, 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts, 1 package bandages, 5 lbs red pepper and 4 of sage, 1 bot. ground mustard; Phillis, (servant of Mr Chambers,) 1 pr socks; Miss Mary Jenkins, 2 prs socks, 2 neck comforts; Mrs James Skinner, 1 comfort, 2 pillows and slips, 1 towel, 2 prs drawers, 1 package of bandages, 1½ lbs red pepper, 1 do sage; Mrs Martha Wooley, 1 quilt, 2 pillows and slips, 1 sheet, 1 towel, 1 package bandages, 1½ lbs sage, 1 pound ground mustard, 2 prs socks; Mrs Alex'r McDonald, 1 pillow and slip; 1 towel, 1 table-cloth, 1 pr socks, bundle of bandages and bundle of pepper; Miss Nancy McDonald, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 1 towel, 3 prs socks, bundle of sage; Mrs Calvin H Rush, 1 comfort

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1861.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM MOORE.—Capt. Kelly's company from Moore county, the fourth we believe from that patriotic county, arrived here on Friday afternoon last in the Western Railroad train, and were entertained by the town until 8½ on Saturday morning, when they marched to the river and took passage on the Steamer Hurt for Wilmington, whence they will proceed to Raleigh to form part of the 35th Regiment. They are a fine looking, handsomely equipped and orderly body of men, consisting as follows:—

MOORE COUNTY SCOTCH RIFLEMEN.

OFFICERS.

John M Kelly, Captain.
William M Black, 1st Lieutenant.
E McN Blue, 2d Lieutenant.
W T Jones, Jun'r 2d Lieutenant.
Neill R Kelly, 1st Sergeant.
A McF Cameron, 2d Sergeant.
Moses Briton, 3d Sergeant.
D P McDonald, 4th Sergeant.
Rod'k McRae, 5th Sergeant.
John R Jenkins, 1st Corporal.
——— ———, 2d Corporal.
Kenneth C McDonald, 3d Corporal.
A M Campbell, 4th Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Buril Baley, Duncan Black, A L Blue, Daniel Blue, John A Blue, Malcom P H Blue, Duncan A Blue, Durham Bundles, G H Cagle, John F Cameron, Alex Cameron, Solomon N Cole, W W Cox, A M Currie, D J Currie, D M Currie, J L Currie, J A Currie, A Davidson, Arch'd Dowdy, Jas Dowdy, John C Ferguson, Neill M Ferguson, W H H Fry, W W Fry, A Goins, H Goins, J Goins, R Goins, Jacob Goodman Job Goodman, Timothy Goodman, J Hall, Neill Hannon, J Harrington, Marshall Hodge, S W Humber, D P Jackson, Noah Jackson, W A Jackson, Arch Johnson, J A G Johnson, Geo H Lewis, John R McCallum, J W McCaskill, Allen McDonald, A J McDonald, Alex McDonald, D L McDonald, Hugh McDonald, J W McDonald, John McDonald, J F McDonald, Sr, J F McDonald, Jr, John McInnis, Neill McInnis, Arch'd McLean, H L McLemore, John McLeod, Malcom A McNeill, M M McRae, J M Maples, Andrew Medlin, Neill Medlin, W B Monroe, Hugh Moore, J A Muse, N A Patterson, Malcom Ray, Sr, Malcom Ray, Jr, E Rose, J O Saunders, Levi Sheffield, J D F Smith, Stephen Smith, Lawrence Stewart, A Thompson, Absalom Vick, Rufus Wallace.

Total 91.

OUR COAST.—It seems that 37 of the yankee fleet passed Currituck on Wednesday last. What has become of them since we know not, nor indeed what has become of the other two-thirds which did not pass here, or were not seen if they passed. Our advices from Wilmington are to Saturday afternoon, up to which time none of them had been seen. There was some excitement there on Friday morning, produced by cannonading heard in the direction of Fort Caswell, but it was only the trying of the range of a gun.

It is still believed, notwithstanding the fleet put to sea, that a part of it is intended to operate in the Potomac. If so, it will be supported by large land forces, and thus a general action be brought on. This may be the meaning of the withdrawal of all the yankee troops in Alexandria, Arlington Heights, &c. A day or two will show.

EXTORTION.—We learn that there is great complaint in some of the neighboring counties about the price of salt and some other articles in this place; and we have heard of such complaints as to salt against no less than three of our most respectable houses that in truth have not now, and have not had for weeks past, a single sack of salt beyond the two or three reserved for family consumption. One of these houses had a proposition made to it from abroad, some six months ago, to buy up all the salt in the place and hold it on speculation. It could then have been secured at $2 25 a sack. The result was apparent. A very large profit was a matter of course. But conscientious scruples against speculating on the necessaries of life forbade an acceptance of the proposition; and doubtless the mere suggestion of those scruples had their influence on the mind of the distant proposer, for the proposal was not made to any one else here, we believe.

We suppose the fact to be, for we have made no inquiry, that there is very little salt in town. And further, that the price is not materially if at all different from that at the Sound, where it costs but 30 or 40 cents a bushel, if that, to make it. The only remedy that we know of for the evil of the high price, is not to buy it, but to go to the coast and make it, or for those in the up country to go to the Virginia salt works and buy it at a less price. Let a dozen or twenty neighbors club together and send a few hands, with provisions and kettles, to the Sounds, and in a few days or weeks they can make salt enough to supply themselves.

One of our correspondents complains that the merchants have combined to raise their prices and to keep down the prices of all country produce. But he is mistaken. Do we not pay here from 24 to 25 cents a lb. for bacon, nearly double its ordinary price and $7 25 for super Flour, a rise of 50 per cent? We might extend the list. Is the farmer guilty of extortion who sells his bacon at 25 cents? If not, why is the merchant an extortioner who regulates the prices of his articles by the great laws of demand and supply? The truth is that there are two sides to this question, and much may be said on both sides. And none have a better right to say this than we, who, while paying more than usual for most things that we consume, have made it a matter of conscience not to advance the price of any thing that we have to dispose of.

Is it reasonable to expect a merchant of this town to sell at one dollar—the old price—an article that everywhere else sells at five, and thus allow the purchaser instead of himself to make the extra four dollars? No one can pretend that it is. Five may indeed be an unreasonable price; but if so, don't buy it. Now it is well known, here and elsewhere, and we say it in justice to our town, that there has been so little disposition among dealers of all kinds here to prey upon the necessities of the country, that this place has been visited by merchants from many places not usually trading here, say Wilmington, Raleigh, Greensborough, Granville County, Petersburg, Richmond, and doubtless other places, to buy goods, simply because our merchants asked less than those of other places. And it is within the knowledge of many here, that goods of nearly every kind have been reserved here to sell at retail at lower prices than these visiting merchants were ready to give at wholesale. We doubt whether there is another town in the State or elsewhere that has pursued so unselfish a course. It is but two or three days ago that a planter living about 30 miles from Wilmington came here to buy his negro clothes, and got some of them at last year's prices, though they could have been sold to speculators at a large advance upon those prices.

These are times of trial, which demand forbearance, and kindness, and submission to the laws of necessity not less than to the laws of the land, which last we warn that some thoughtless people have threatened to violate as a remedy for high prices. There never was a case in which it might be said with more truth, "the remedy would be worse than the disease."

Would it not be well for the merchants here who have no salt, to consult together and send to the Abingdon mines for a supply, to be wagoned to some point on the N. C. railroad?

TREASURY NOTES.—The Standard says that Treasurer Courts has recommended the issue of $1 and $2 notes, and will soon issue those under a dollar. "They are very handsomely gotten up, but they will do better than anything we have seen. They are printed on the back of the bank bills of the Bank of the State which were never filled up, and are so arranged as to prevent the possibility of being counterfeited."

THE ELECTION—Let not our readers forget that the election takes place on Wednesday next for Electors of President and Vice President, and Congressmen. A full vote is in every respect desirable.

ELECTIONS IN CAMP.—A friend at Camp Bee, near Smithfield, Va., the headquarters of the 4th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, has kindly furnished us with a statement of the voting in that regiment on Thursday last, as far as he could ascertain it, as follows:

In the Raleigh District, the Oak City Guards gave the Electoral Ticket headed by Gov. Graham 58 votes. For Congress, Capt. Faribault 56, Venable 1, Turner 1.

In the 6th District, the Reid Guard gave the Graham Ticket 64 votes. For Congress, McLean 61, Brown 1, Kerr 1.

In the 7th District, the Stanly Marksmen gave the Rodman Electoral Ticket 46 votes. For Congress, Christian 38, Waddell 5, Ashe 1.

The Anson Guard gave the Rodman Ticket 47, the Graham Ticket 7. For Congress, Waddell 43, Ashe 11.

The Lexington Wild Cats, for Congress, Waddell 26, Ashe 1.

The Thomasville Rifles, for the Graham Ticket 29. For Congress, Waddell 16, Ashe 1.

In the 10th District, 45 votes for the Graham Ticket. For Congress, Davidson 57.

The Roanoke Minute Men, of the 1st District, gave a complimentary vote to a Mr. Clark for Congress.

The Raleigh Rifles and Cleveland Blues, being absent on detached service, did not vote.

Very little interest was manifested in the election. And the small vote is further accounted for by the fact that a large portion of the Regiment are not of age.

In the 2d Regiment near Norfolk, for member for the Granville District, Arrington 145, Venable 70, Turner 8.

CLOTHING THE SOLDIERS.—In a late letter of the Fairfax correspondent of the Charleston Mercury we find the following:—

"What Regiment is that on their way up the road?" asked a mess-mate of a stranger who was approaching from that direction.

"Reckon it's from South Carolina, 'cause it looks so raggetty," was the blunt reply.

This was too pointed a remark to admit of any further questioning, but I quietly walked over to take a look for myself. I found it was quite true, and that whenever an out-at-the-elbow, slip-shod party was to be seen, it was almost always accompanied by a "cockade," "crescent," "tree," or other symbol of the Palmetto State. And this incident reminds me, that the Confederate States of America is the only nation in the civilized world, that fails to do justice to its army, in the matter of furnishing them with clothing."

And the writer goes on to complain of the inadequacy of the sum allowed for clothing, "as barbarous and unreasonable;" of the hardships of the march in bad weather and over muddy roads, and of the want of provision for the sick and wounded—"unless, perchance, (says he,) he is reached by the *women of the South*, who appear to have come up nobly to the rescue, to mitigate, as far as their toil and labor can, the imbecility of an improvident government, which will not remove worthless officials." And so on.

It is with great regret that we see almost incessant complaints in the Mercury and one or two other papers against those who administer the government. This is no time for such complaints, especially from such a quarter. We are in a war, in which every friend of the South should do what he can to uphold the authorities, not to create a prejudice against them. It is true that there are deficiencies in the provision for the army, but if we are satisfied that the government does what it can, (and we at least believe this,) we ought to put up with the deficiencies. But most of all, it is the duty of the people at home, the men and women and even children, themselves to make that provision which the government is unable to do. We are glad to know that the people of North Caroilna *are* doing this, and both sorry and surprised to hear that our wealthy and public spirited Southern neighbor is not. Our regiments have been universally acknowledged to be the best clothed and equipped of any that have gone to Virginia. It is but the other day that we saw a comparison made between one of ours and a Georgia regiment, in which the writer was saddened at the spectacle presented by the latter. Our volunteers and State troops (who may be called regulars,) are all, or nearly all, fitted out by their neighbors and friends at home; and whenever there comes from any quarter a cry of distress from them, either for want of money, clothes, food, or medicine, the case is met, not by a growl at the government, but by a prompt and liberal subscription to supply the need of the brave men who are fighting our battles not less than the battles of the government.

There are some who ought not to growl. The Mercury, for instance. We heard an old Union man a few days ago, enjoying a hearty laugh at the remark of a furious secessionist who declared that "the country is ruined," because of the scarcity of silver change! Our secession friend, who is a very worthy man, by the way, is mistaken. The country is not ruined, and will not be till the Mercuries and some original secessionists who stand aloof in this day of trial succeed in infusing such disaffected and panic notions into the heads of the great body of the Southern people. And that will be never, we hope and believe. Ruin can come by submission only. It will cost us many a pang, for dead and sick and suffering kin and friends; it may cost us a part, even to the half, of our worldly substance. But all these trials must be borne with what philosophy we can muster, rather than that the country be really ruined by subjugation to such monsters as the Lincoln government and the demons who maintain it.

Let our South Carolina neighbors go to work and clothe their own volunteers, and let our secession friend be of better courage. The country is not ruined yet, and we think will not be.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Wyatt, private W. Robinson, of the Wilmington Light Infantry.

Near Manassas, on the 23d ult., Lafayette Barnes, of Co. F, 4th State Troops, of Wilson county, aged 21.

In Virginia, on Friday last, Edward C. Reeves, of Wilmington, Commissary Sergeant 3d Regiment State troops.

At Camp Howe, Va., private E. Green, of Co. E, 3d Regiment State Troops.

SICKNESS IN THE CAMPS.—The Raleigh Standard learns that this is abating. It attributes, and we have no doubt justly, much of the sickness that has prevailed, to bad cooking and washing—these being done by the inexperienced volunteers;—and it recommends that competent cooks and washers be employed by government. This would be wise economy, every way.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Private contributions for the soldiers continue to flow through Richmond. During Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last the registrations at the Passport Office amounted to upwards of $100,000 worth, including the following from North Carolina:—

Z J Lyon, M B Durham, $200 to Sixth N C State Troops.

John D Mayo, $325 to the 2d N C State troops.

T J Utley, $20,000 to Colonels Tew's, Mears's, and Stokes's N C Regiments State Troops.

Col. Humphrey Marshall, late member of the U. S. Congress has been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

Asbury Dickens, for 25 years Secretary of the Senate of the United States, died in Washington City on the 23d ult., aged about 90 years. He was a native of North Carolina.

SHINPLASTER INDICTMENTS.—The grand jury of the Circuit Court in Richmond has indicted the city of Richmond, the Old Dominion Savings Bank, and others, in that city, for issuing small bills, contrary to law.

THE 1ST REGIMENT.—We have seen a letter from one of our townsmen in this Regiment, an invalid (convalescing) at a farm house near Camp Rains, who states that the Regiment was then (the 31st) at Bethel—where it had had a hard time—but that the 2d Alabama Regiment had gone down to relieve it, and it was expected our Regiment would go up to Yorktown on that day, to prepare to start home on Wednesday next.

We understand also that great inducements have been offered to the Regiment (a furlough of two months, with pay going on, &c.,) to re-volunteer. Doubtless many will accept the offer, probably with some changes of officers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of $5 from Mrs James McNeill, $1 from Mrs John H Cook; also, 100 pairs cotton socks from Mr E J Hale, 2 pairs woolen socks from Mrs H A McSwain, 2 prs woolen socks from Mrs Sarah Bryan, 4 prs woolen socks from Miss Fanny Lutterloh, 2 pairs woolen socks from Mrs G H Haigh.

Special contributions for the Marylanders in Virginia are also acknowledged: from Mrs Jesse K Kyle, 6 blankets lined and quilted, several comforts, 6 prs drawers, 1 piece of shirting, 16 yds flannel; from Mrs T S Lutterloh, 24 prs cotton socks.

Much credit is due to the Ladies generally, for their promptness in despatching the shirts for Capt Mallett's company, and on Thursday next the box containing them will leave for its destination.

The List of Contributions in Johnston county to the Soldiers is at hand too late for to-day, but will appear in our next.

YANKEE PRISONERS.—150 of the prisoners were sent from Richmond on Thursday, to Columbia, S. C.

The prisoners confined in Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor, were removed to the jail in Charleston on Wednesday.

Four prisoners from Leesburg and four from Fairfax arrived in Richmond on Thursday.

We learn by letter from Bethel, that two yankees were brought in there on Monday last by a scouting party of the 1st Regiment, who killed one other yankee.

THE FEDERAL FLEET.—Baltimore papers furnish accounts from Fortress Monroe, which state the number of vessels of all kinds in the fleet which sailed thence on Tuesday last at about 100, with 30,000 to 40,000 marine and land forces on board. Com. Dupont commands the fleet and Gen. Sherman the troops.

WHAT THE SOUTH MAY EXPECT.—We see it stated that the "Cincinnati Commercial devotes an entire column to show that the South will, after their subjugation by King Lincoln, be compelled to pay the entire expenses of the war."

This is no doubt true, *if* the South should ever be foolish enough to allow itself to be subjugated. But that will not be. We will allow the North to pay its own debts, or to repudiate them, as it is much more likely to do.

YANKEE LYING.—The N. Y. Evening Post—a thorough black republican Lincoln paper—is very severe upon the officials for suppressing the truth of the late disaster at Leesburg, and pretending that it was a mere skirmish, in which they fully accomplished their object, &c. It tells Mr. Lincoln that the "truth is the best policy," and that "no Government was ever known to profit in the long run by falsehood." "To hide your purposes until such a time as it shall be judicious to make them known, is a different thing from a wilful misrepresentation of them. The one is an act of prudence, but the other a crime. Take the late battle of Leesburg for an example. It was given out, at first, as a *slight skirmish*, in which we had suffered a brief repulse, which was afterwards retrieved by gaining a very decided advantage of position. Col. Baker, however, one of our most gallant officers, was admitted to be killed, and the rebels were not said to have retired, yet *yet the details of the engagement were not published.* Our special correspondent at Washington telegraphed us that *he was not allowed to send the particulars*, which were reserved for the Associated Press Agent. When the dispatch of the latter came we were merely informed that the encounter had been "serious;" that our right wing was repulsed "with considerable loss," but that General Stone held the position, would soon be reinforced by Banks, and that Leesburg was certainly ours. This was cheering in spite of the sacrifices by which the position was won.

"This morning we have another story; the journals are filled, not only with the reports of the Associated Press, supervised by the Government, but with a multitude of special reports. What do they concur in showing? *Why, that this boasted battle at Edwards' Ferry was only a repetition on a larger scale of the battle of Great Bethel. In other words, there has been another stupendous blunder.* Our actual loss in men it is likely will prove much less, but our *actual loss in character will be much greater than is represented by the numerical report.*"

PAY YOUR DEBTS.—Is there any proper reason why so few people pay their debts now, in comparison with ordinary times? It is a grave question, and we are obliged to answer it in the negative. The crops of this State have for twelve months past been at least fair, and some of them exceedingly abundant, and with the exception of cotton for one month past, and naval stores, prices have been unusually high. More money probably was carried into the country for sales of produce during the past twelve months, than usual. And in town, until a few weeks, or at the most a few months, business was active and profitable. Then economy has has been practiced to an unusual extent, and men generally have created no new obligations. Why, under all these favorable circumstances, should there be any failure to meet obligations, either to banks or individuals? We cannot see why. And yet the fact is notorious, that there is an unprecedented number of protested notes in all or most of the banks, and a universal complaint of the difficulty of collecting individual claims. It is easy to see why the usual bank accomodations cannot be had, for when a protest is the rule, and prompt payment or renewal the exception, the banks can have neither the ability nor the inclination to discount. Their means are looked up in State and Confederate loans and protested notes.

We fear that too many men of cash means are hoarding up their money, for some purpose or other, instead of paying their just debts—a course which they are enabled to pursue with impunity by the unfortunate stay laws, whose great effects have been to enable men to set at defiance their creditors and the Law, and to destroy the credit system, that indispensable help to the poor but really honest man.

If people would reflect how many debts would be paid in the course of a month by the payment of one debt at the beginning of it, until finally the money may even come back to the first payer, we think there would be more payments. Ten dollars thus invested no doubt often pays a hundred or even a thousand dollars of debts in the course of a month, going materially towards making money abundant instead of scarce.

This is one and a very important view of the subject. But there is another more important. We cannot see how an honest conscientious man can allow himself for one moment to rest upon the stay law. He contracted a debt with a solemn promise to pay it according to the old law, whose justice has been sactioned by universal assent through ages of time. And when he avails himself of the stay law he does a gross wrong to him who relied upon his honesty and honor. His failure to keep faith may ruin his creditor, or distress his wife and children. It certainly makes his own integrity a matter of question, and deprives him of that claim to credit in the future which can only rest upon a faithful fulfilment of obligations—which last is the best policy as well as a plain duty.

Getting Full.—The North Carolina Military Hospital in this city, has had over one hundred patients added to its former number, within the past day or two. The number now under medical treatment there, is about 150, occupying three or more wards. But, arrangements are made and completed, for the accommodation of about 300, and consequently they are ready for more at any time.—*Petersburg Express.*

ARRIVAL OF HATTERAS PRISONERS.—On Thursday last Gen. Wool sent a flag of truce to Norfolk, with the following Hatteras prisoners, who were released on taking an oath not to take up arms against the U. S. until properly exchanged:

Smith Mercer, J. M. Whitehurst, Thomas J. Ferrall, Wilson D. Williams, of the Jonesboro' Guards.

Logan Matts, James A. Hines, W. R. Berton, John H. Jenkins, of the Lenoir Braves.

Benjamin Brown, Albert Coburn, Wm. Bland, of the Hamilton Guards.

D. J. Williford, Joseph D. Barnes, Wm. A. Overton, of the Hertford Light Infantry.

Miles Jones, Mathias Sawyer, John Berry, of the N. C. Defenders.

Wm. Hassell, Morris Guards.

Wm. A. Brady, Independent Greys.

Wm. F. Clark, Tar River Boys.

These paroled prisoners (says the Norfolk Day Book of the 1st,) have been at the Rip Raps for the last two weeks, waiting to get an opportunity to come up to this city, but owing to the presence of the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, Gen. Wool has refused to permit flags of truce, either going or coming, fearful, we presume, that it might be instrumental in our getting possession of information in regard to its destination, armament, &c. These returned North Carolinians are very glad to get back to the South and many of them are in very bad keeping as to wearing apparel. They took the Seaboard train for their homes in North Carolina.

The Day Book learned from the returned North Carolinians, that while detained at the Rip Raps, the destination of the Federal fleet was freely talked of; that it was to be divided, between Beaufort, Wilmington, Mobile and Charleston.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Currituck Beach, that thirty-seven of the fleet were observed to pass that place Wednesday.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Yankee Armada.—It is understood that the Government has received information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes grounds for the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to land at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, with but few natural advantages for its defence. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland towards Charleston.

Richmond Examiner, 2d.

THE ARMY OF THE POMOMAC.

MANASSAS, Oct. 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the Examiner: The enemy have withdrawn from the points they occupied this side of the Potomac. None are to be seen outside of Alexandria. Mason's and Munson's Hills are left with all the other outposts, nor are there any troops to be seen on the opposite side of the Potomac from Leesburg. An acquaintance told me that he crossed the river at Leesburg last Tuesday, and visited the place where the Yankees were encamped; was in the house where their wounded were carried from the battle-field the week before, and saw also their rifle pits, but no soldiers nor tents were to be seen, nor anything to indicate the occupation of the place. Their loss in that battle must have been much heavier than has yet been stated. They themselves admit now to having lost a thousand in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners. If they admit *one* thousand it would be reasonable to suppose it three times that number. A gentleman living in the neighbourhood, who witnessed the whole of the engagement, says that they commenced taking their wounded across the river at nine o'clock in the morning, and carried over vast numbers through the day. He says, moreover, that when they first commenced fleeing they loaded two barges, which would hold at least two hundred a piece, so full that they both sank in his sight, and every man on them was drowned; that, besides these, myriads of others tried to swim over and were drowned, and smaller boats started so heavily laden that they shared the fate of the barges. This makes the number of drowned and prisoners more than twelve hundred, setting entirely aside the killed and wounded. In one instance in that engagement some Yankees entrenched themselves in a gully, and, when the Mississippians were about firing, they said, "Don't fire on us, we are Mississippians." Of course they did not fire, but as they came nearer were fired into. The Mississippians rushed forward and charged bayonets upon them with fearful effect.

I saw this morning a recent Boston Courier, and in it, among other curiosities, a note from the Federal Secretary of the Navy saying that the Fanny, captured by our daring men on the North Carolina coast, had never belonged to the United States, nor been hired by them, nor employed in any way in their service. This is certainly decidedly cool, after their papers have been deploring our being benefited by the supplies sent to the Lincoln soldiers, and charging the master of the Fanny with treason. A Government must be very corrupt when it employs agents to do its lying; but when the highest officials in it can afford publicly to do their own, it is past all hope.

MCCLELLAN FOILED.—The last Richmond Examiner says that "there is no doubt that the enemy had intended to make an attack upon our lines in front of Manassas in full force before this time. Our generals on the Potomac were perfectly assured of this intention, and had made ample preparations to receive it; it is needless to say that they were eager for the encounter. But this grand attack has not been made. McClellan still remains quiet. It was declared at the time that the crossing at Edwards' Ferry and the occupation of Leesburg by General Banks' army was to initiate the grand encounter. But it seems that Providence conspires against this unlucky column. They did cross the Potomac on Monday, the 21st, but on Monday night, what was left of their defeated ranks, recrossed to the rear, and have ever since remained securely and quietly on the Northern bank of the Potomac. The failure of Banks to get across safely and to occupy Leesburg seems to have totally disconcerted the plans of McClellan. It is reported that when Colonel Cogswell was taken prisoner in the battle of Leesburg he inquired what news there was of the fight at Centreville, and seemed surprised to hear that no engagement had taken place at that part of the line. But for the *contretempts* at Leesburg it is very plain that there would have been a general engagement along the whole line during last week.

The Lincoln Cabinet Divided.—The Washington correspondent of Forney's Philadelphia Press says that the President and Seward are opposed to a forward movement, but prefer, Washington being safe, that the surplus troops be sent to Kentucky and Missouri. Another portion of the Cabinet are strong for active operations on the Potomac; but no decision had been arrived at.

Naval Skirmish off Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—On yesterday one of the blockading vessels approached the bar. The Warsaw confederate battery opened on her and she returned to a frigate outside, which sent back barges with men and howitzers, which threw shell at the battery. Nobody was hurt on the confederate side, but it is believed that the enemy suffered a heavy loss.

Must Advance.—The Cincinnati Times says McClellan is bound to make a speedy attack on the rebels at Manassas. He cannot avoid it if he would. "*His army,*" says that paper, "*cannot be fed* without an unobstructed Potomac."

The Blockade of the Potomac.—Specials from Washington to the New York journals under date of October 25, say:

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. Already a remedy is talked of for the threatening evil of a short supply of hay and oats, cheaper and more efficacious, if not more glorious, than arms can supply: The construction of a railroad from here to Notingham, on the Patuxent; 20 miles of rails and sills, borrowed from some unused road, would lay the track speedily.

The "New Orleans" Navy.—New Orleans is about to get ready a navy on her own hook. The Delta says:

A project is in contemplation, by some of our wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, for building a fleet of iron-clad steamships, to be used exclusively in defending New Orleans and relieving it of the blockade. It is proposed to effect a subscription of $2,000,000, and with that sum construct ten steamships of the class indicated, here at New Orleans and in the Mississippi river. It is contemplated, after building the steamships to tender them to the Confederate Government for the war, with the condition that they shall be employed at the mouth of the Mississippi river, or in the neighboring waters of the Gulf. New Orleans, which, it is estimated, loses half a million a day by the blockade, would be repaid five fold the cost of the fleet in less than a month after it was brought into service.

The Governor and Council of State have appointed Thos. Ruffin, Jr. of Alamance, Judge of the Superior Court for the sixth Judicial circuit, in place of Hon. J. M. Dick, deceased.

Synod.—The Synod of this State met in the Presbyterian Church in this city on Wednesday evening last. Annual sermon by Rev. Mr. Lafferty. Rev. Mr. Hines was chosen Moderator. The number of delegates in attendance is good, but not so large as usual.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Captain Richardson's company of "Bladen Artillery," a fine company with full ranks, arrived here yesterday. They are to be employed for coast defence, probably at Fort Caswell or Fort Fisher or some other point.

Soldier Drowned.—We understand that Mr. Daniel N. McMillan, a private in Capt. Richardson's company, the "Bladen Artillery," which arrived here on yesterday morning, fell overboard from the steamer Hurt, about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of Livingston Creek, during her passage down on Monday night, and was drowned. Every effort was made to save the deceased.

Wilmington Journal.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.—The President has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday, the 15th of November as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout the Confederate States. The Divine protection thus far vouchsafed to our people, is considered by the President as calling for a general and devout expression of thanksgiving, while prayer for the future success of our arms, and the restoration of peace and prosperity, is earnestly recommended.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. NEILL McMILLAN, aged 61 years.

At Yorktown, Va., on the 13th Oct., of typhoid fever, S. J. STRAUGHON, (son of H. P. Straughon,) a member of the Chatham Rifles, aged 19 years, 11 months and 13 days. Thus we are called upon to record the early death of another noble soldier, who but a few months since left the home of his childhood in the bloom of health, with bosom burning in all its youthful ardor against our oppressors. He went forth to battle for the freedom of his dear native land, and though thus early the summons came and he breathed his last in defence of his country, patriotism reigned supreme in his bosom, and in his last moments he breathed a prayer for the welfare of his country. His death is deeply lamented by his comrades. With the greatest fidelity he discharged the duties of a soldier, and won the esteem of his associates. Death presented no terrors to him; calmly and peacefully he sank to rest. May this assurance allay the grief of his bereaved parents and brothers, with the many friends who mourn his early death.

COM.

At Meadow Bluff, Va., on the 17th inst., JOHN R. SHAW, 1st Sergt. Co. F, 14th Regt. N. C. Volunteers, aged about 28 years.

The announcement of the death of this estimable man will throw a shade of gloom over the community in which he lived. In every relation in life he sustained himself in such a manner as to win the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

As a soldier he was brave and generous; as a friend he was faithful; as a son and brother he was dutiful and affectionate; as a Christian he was humble and zealous.

He sleeps in death far from his home and his friends, but his ransomed spirit has gone to enjoy the communion of the God whom he loved and faithfully served.

COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change to notice in the produce market. Several small lots Pork have been brought in and sold at 12½ a 14.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

COTTON.—At New Orleans, last week, 25 bales of Cotton were sold, at 7½ to 9½. Not a bale came to market during the week. The total receipts since the 1st of Sept. 1789 bales. Last year, in same time, 348,059 bales. This all shows that the planters are keeping their cotton at home.

Sugar.—During the same week 1000 hhds. of new Sugar came to market and sold at from 2 cents for common to 6½ to 8½ for yellow clarified, and 8 to 11 for white clarified.

Molasses.—Sales at 20 to 24.

Flour has risen to $10 for Super; and Corn to 95 to 1 12.

At Augusta, receipts of cotton are fair, with a fair demand for home consumption, at 6½ to 8¼. Bacon 24 to 30. Salt $8 to 8 50.

At Richmond, Hay 1 60 to 1 75; Bacon 23 to 24; Corn 75 to 80; Flour 5 70 to 7 50; Rio Coffee 48 to 50; N. O. Molasses 65 to 70; do Sugar 10 to 11½; Liverpool Salt $8 to $9.

At Petersburg, Salt is held at $12 to $15 per sack; Cotton 8½; Bacon 25.

300 BAGS TABLE SALT.
10 bbls. No. 1 Coffee Sugar.
A few bbls. extra N. C. Rye and Corn Whiskey.
Rice, Flour, Pepper, &c. &c. For sale by
McMILLAN & LINEBERRY,
At the Store formerly occupied by J. H. Roberts & Co., Hay street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 4, 1861. 71-4tpd

Large Steam Engine for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Nov'r 4, 1861. 71-4tpd

NOTICE.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes, for the county of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Store of A. M. Campbell, in Fayetteville, on Thursday next, 7th inst., (day after the Election,) to consult in regard to uniformity of assessments.
Nov'r 4. 1t

COAL.

THE undersigned having made arrangements for the exclusive supply of COAL from the Egypt Mines, North Carolina, is prepared to make engagements for supplying the same. Application must be made to T. S. Lutterloh, my agent in Fayetteville, or in Charleston, South Carolina, to
JAMES BROWNE,
Market Wharf, Corner of East Bay.
Nov. 1. 71-1mpd

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, are requested to meet at the Court House in this City at 7 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, 19th day of November next.

Business of very great importance requires a full and punctual attendance.

By order of the President.
P. F. PESCUD, Sect'y.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 29. 95-tm

Sale of Slaves.

ON FRIDAY the 22d of November next, we shall sell at Auction, at the late residence of William Ingram, deceased, in Randolph county,

Ten valuable Young Slaves,

Men, Women and Children. Also, CORN and other property.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.
A. J. KEARNES, } Adm'rs.
W. A. WATSON, }
Oct'r 24, 1861. 71*ts

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO FORTE.

MISS OLIVIA STEDMAN will take a few scholars in Music at the residence of Miss M. A. Potter on Cool Spring Street. Terms made known on application
Oct. 29. 70-2tpd

"AT FLORAL COLLEGE"

THE LADIES will give a Concert in the College Hall, the 7th of November at early candle light, for the benefit of the soldiers. The public are invited to attend. Entrance 25 cents.
Oct. 29. 70-2t

SUNDRIES.

Starch, Soap, Indigo, Copperas, Spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Snuff, Window Glass, Putty, Varnish, Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Sweet Oil, Sal Soda, Axle Grease, Spanish Brown, Madder, Soda, Cream Tartar, Venetian Red, Litharge, White Lead, Sulphur, Chalk, Glue, Sand Paper, Cayenne Pepper, Clover, Mustard, Ginger, Ink, &c., &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Oct. 15. 66-i4w

DRUGS.

Quinine, Morphene, Calomel, Iodide Potash, Bals. Copaiva, Gum Arabic, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Senna, Magnesia, Chloroform, Blister-Plaster, Rheubarb, Ipicac, Seidlitz Powders, Epsom Salts, Aqua Ammon., Vin. Colchici, Aloes, Ext. Colocynth, Iodine, &c., &c., &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Oct. 15. 66-i4w

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.
Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st District, John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2d " Council Wooten, of Lenoir
3d " L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th " Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland.
5th " Thomas Bragg, of Wake.
6th " Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th " Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th " John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th " Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th " A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

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SOUTHERN PLOW MANUFACTORY.

I TAKE this method of informing the citizens of surrounding vicinity, that I have embarked into the PLOW business, and will shortly have on hand a good supply of

Wrought Subsoil Plows, Cast do.,

adapted for working either cast or wrought shares. Also, Turning Plows, of various patterns and sizes; some of which as soon as I get my patterns completed, will be adapted for working either cast or wrought shares—necessary in these times.

In order that the public may know the high estimation in which these plows are held, I herewith submit the following certificates.

***Peekskill Pattern* (*Wrought.*)**

BROWER'S MILLS, July 5, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 20 A. I recommend it as a superior plow—running lighter and doing better work than the ordinary Pew, and is also less liable to choke in filthy land. ALF'D BROWER.

CARTHAGE, July 11, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 20 A. The plow is heavy, but the weight is of advantage in making the plow run steady, and also in taking hard ground. I recommend it as superior to the Pew or any other plow that I ever used. NOAH RICHARDSON.

BROWER'S MILLS, July 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 19½ A. I would not be without the plow for twice what I gave for it. EDMOND WADDILL.

BROWER'S MILLS, July 26, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 19 A. It is, without doubt, the best plow that has ever been on my plantation. GEORGE BROWN.

WATSON'S BRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 18½ A. I recommend it as superior to the Pew, Richmond, Salisbury or any other plow that I ever tried. W. D. HARRINGTON.

PROSPERITY, Aug. 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have used of the kind of plows now manufactured by B. Tyson, I paid in New York $5 for 18 A. In my opinion they can't be beat. R. W. GOLDSTON.

SUBSOIL PLOWS.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 28, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the past season I used one of Tyson's subsoil plows. I recommend it as just the thing this country needs. By planting less, subsoiling

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, 18th Reg. N. C. Vols., Oct. 28.

Messrs. Editors: After a protracted siege of typhoid fever I am again (thanks to a kind Providence and the skill of an eminent physician) able to take my post in our country's service.

Since the taking of Hatteras by the vandals, our Regiment has been assigned new quarters, near Confederate Point, where it was supposed the enemy would be most likely to make an attack. As yet they have not attempted to land at this point, but from their continual cruising around, it is evident they would gladly take this position, and through it Wilmington, but for the fear of *consequences* which they are not willing to encounter.

There has been considerable sickness in camp, owing, no doubt, in part to the continued wet weather and the tents not being properly floored since our removal from old Camp Wyatt. The fever is much less prevalent here since cold weather has set in, and will, it is hoped, soon disappear altogether.

The recent glorious news from Virginia has greatly elated our soldiers, and while some eagerly desire to emulate the chivalry of their brave brothers in arms, should the enemy attempt a landing here, others hope that the Yankees will soon be convinced that the Southern people are not only *united* in the resolve to be free, separate and independent, but also in the purpose to "conquer or die." They ought even now to be convinced that somebody "will be hurt" if Lincoln continues his infamous effort to subjugate a free people.

It is impossible to close this communication without returning the grateful acknowledgments of the "Scotch Boys" to the Ladies of Lower Richmond, for their numerous favors in the way of blankets, socks, and many other articles of comfort and utility to the soldier in the rigors of camp life.

"Oh woman! how sweet is her reign in the heart!
Her smiles even joy to our hardships impart.
At the sound of her voice Sorrow lifts up his head,
And Poverty listens, well pleased, from his shed.
Even Age, in an ecstasy, hobbling along,
Beats time with his crutch to the tune of her song:
The Miser himself, so supreme is her sway,
Becomes apostate to love and resigns her his key."

ONE OF THE BOYS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR UNION MILLS, VA., Oct. 25, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: At a meeting of the Pee Dee Guards, Dr. W. C. Wall presiding, the undersigned were appointed a committee to give expression, through your paper, to the sentiments of unaffected sorrow with which we received the sad and afflictive intelligence of the death of our esteemed friend and fellow-soldier PETER H. NICHOLSON. He died of typhoid fever at the Hospital in the city of Richmond, to which place he had been removed some two weeks since. In his life we all knew him, respected him, and loved him; and in his death our hearts are too full of grief, our sorrow too unaffected, for words to express. As he lived, so he died—a christian. Truly "Lord, Thou hast afflicted us"!

T. B. LEDBETTER,
J. M. COVINGTON,
A. T. COLE,
W. B. McKINNON,
J. H. CHAPPELL,
} Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FISHER, HIGH POINT, Oct. 26, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The 54th Regiment N. C. Volunteers was organized to-day by the election of the following Field Officers:

Colonel—C Leaventhorp of Rutherford
Lieut Colonel—W A Houck of Rowan.
Major—M Schoffner of Stanly.

The Companies composing said Regiment are, the

Laurel Spring Guards, from Ashe. Capt Wilson, Co A.
Sandy Run Yellow Jackets, Rutherford, Edwards, B.
Rutherford Rebels, " Dickerson, C.
Oakland Guards, Rowan, Houck, D.
Shady Grove Rangers, Lincoln, Hill, E.
Floyd Rifles, Cleveland, Waters, F.
Mecklenburg Boys, Mecklenburg, Myers, G.
Rough and Readys, Cleveland, Hoey, H.
Rutherford Band, Rutherford, Simmons, I.
Montgomery Boys, Montgomery, Spencer, K.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

Mrs Catharine McArthur, Rockfish, 2 blankets; Mrs Daniel McNatt, 71st District, 3 blankets, 2 prs drawers, 8 towels, 8 shirts, 12 prs socks; Mrs Margaret McInnis, ditto, 1 shirt; Miss Mary McGill, ditto, 2 blankets; Mr Daniel Shaw, ditto, 5 prs socks; Mr M C Lamont, ditto, 2 prs shoes; Mrs Wm J Kelly, ditto, 3 blankets, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 1 Bible, 2 prs socks; Mrs Alex'r Darroch, 1 blanket; Mrs Margaret Ray, Little River, 2 blankets, 8 Testaments, 8 prs socks; Mrs J D Gaddie, 2 blankets; Miss Celia M Monroe, 2 blankets, 2 bibles, 1 Testament; Mrs McPhail, 1 blanket, 1 Testament, lot of red pepper and sage, 3 prs socks; Mrs Jno Ray, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mr Duncan Ray, 2 blankets; Mrs J W Evans, Fayetteville, 2 prs socks; Mrs Alex Elliot, Carver's Creek, 6 dyed blankets, 12 prs socks; Mr John Jackson, 1 pr shoes; Mrs and Misses Deming, 14 pairs socks, 4 shirts, 8 sheets, lot of extra hard soap, lot of pepper and sage, 1 bottle balsam apple in French brandy.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

I have this day sent to the care of Capt M A Bledsoe, Raleigh, 123 blankets, 296 pairs socks, 13 woolen neck comforts, 10 shirts, 3 prs drawers, 3 pairs pants and 5 prs shoes; divided between the Plough Boys, Capt Blocker; Ellis Guards, Capt Sinclair; Cumberland Minute Men, Capt Mallett.

Also, 1 box for the General Hospital, containing 7 quilts, 1 bed tick, 10 pillow cases, 10 towels, 18 sheets, 6 pillows, lot of bandages, large lot of wild cherry bark, red pepper, &c. 1 lot extra hard soap, 1 bottle balsam apple in fine French brandy.

R. W. HARDIE.

October 29, 1861.

Volunteer Contributions.—Near $100,000 of clothing, &c. were registered at Richmond during three days to the 29th; including the following from North Carolina:

John Fleming, $1,700 to 13th N C troops.
J H Lindsey, $1,327 to the 12th Regiment.
Dr. McDaniel, $2,500 to the 4th and 11th Regiments.
R B Pascall and W D Tyson, $5,000 to 5th and 29th
William Peel and others, $400 to the 24 Regiment.
M D Smith $1,100 to the 11th Regiment.
May Warren, $600 to 4th Regiment.

During the next two days about $35,000 was received, including the following from North Carolina:

S. H. Hand, $1800 to 11th North Carolina troops.
Samuel P. Hill, $500 in money to 6th.
M. C. Winston, $200 to 5th State troops.

The North Carolina Hospital.—There are now about forty patients under medical treatment, in the N. C. Hospital on Perry street, the condition of whom, individually and collectively, is highly favorable. We learn that not a serious case of disease exists among them,—all, or nearly all of them, being down with the measles and mumps, or probably some other mild affection. The whole arrangements of the hospital are now in thorough working order, and everything moves with the regularity and precision of clockwork. The surgeons are daily expecting an addition to the number of patients. The building is well worthy a visit, from any who may desire to see things arranged and conducted on an almost perfect scale.—*Pet. Express.*

"Buncombe County, (says a correspondent,) votes between seventeen and eighteen hundred—and has eleven hundred men in the army!" This is truly doing wonders. Is there another County in the Southern Confederacy that has sent so large a proportion of her brave sons into the field? We very much doubt it.—*Ral. Spirit of Age.*

More Troops.—Two fine companies, one of them from Watauga, the other from Wilkes, went through here last week to camp Fisher, we suppose, at High Point.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Our Sea Coast.—Troops from Georgia and this State, are moving towards our Coast. Active preparations are going on both in Gen. Hill's and Gen. Anderson's divisions to be ready for the enemy. We are glad to learn that the people of Newbern and Craven are aroused to the importance of being ready. Large numbers, we learn, went down to the forts the other day with shovels, axes, &c. Better late than never.—*Standard.*

Manufacture of Powder.—A tract of land adjacent to Petersburg has been leased by the Confederate Government, with a view to the establishment of a powder mill. Operations have already been commenced, and the machinery, which is to be constructed in Richmond, will probably be ready by the time the buildings are completed.

The New York Tribune asserts that the Herald keeps a secession flag stored away in its office, ready to hang out on the first important reverse to the Federal arms.

State Educational Association of North Carolina.—The Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, for the current year, will be held in Greensboro', on Tuesday the 19th of November, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Delegates will be passed over the Railroads at half fare, and entertained during the meeting free of cost. It is hardly necessary to say that the unsettled condition of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and that the Executive Committee, in fixing the time and place, have endeavored to consult the convenience of the larger number of the members of the Association.

The ensuing meeting is one of great importance, the situation and hopes of the country demanding the most active exertions on the part of all who hold positions of responsibility towards the public; and never was there a time when teachers, authors, and friends of education should labor with better prospects of immediate usefulness to the State.

We are now in a country that has just commenced its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present on the stage will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this Young Republic.

No portion of this generation hold places of more importance than those occupied by the persons engaged in the cause of education, and we cannot but hope that our educators will be fully impressed with a sense of their obligations, and rise to the dignity of the crisis in which they are placed.

We are happy to announce that the prospects of our Association were never brighter, and that by the blessing of Providence, the difficulties of the times have not impaired its powers of usefulness.

Ex Com. { C. H. WILEY, Sup. Com. Sch.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Rec. Sec.
C. C. COLE, Cor. Sec.

October 22nd, 1861.

Baptist Convention.—The State Baptist Convention will meet in Raleigh on Wednesday the 13th of November.

GLORIOUS BBECKINRIDGE.

The day has passed, thank God, when the name of Breckinridge is synonymous with disloyalty to the South. "Breckinridge men" may now, as always, hold up their heads, for their great leader has spoken. The extract from his letter which we subjoin stamps him a man and a patriot—who prefers *"the musket of a soldier to a term of six years in the Senate of the United States."*

State Journal.

And you are perfectly satisfied now, that Breckinridge is all right, notwithstanding he delayed "speaking" for six months after the war commenced. You would now trust him quicker and further than you would Wm. A. Graham, Geo. E. Badger or Wm. W. Holden, notwithstanding they came out for the war upon the instant old Abe declared it, and notwithstanding they have been working unremittingly for its successful prosecution ever since, but have not, nevertheless, escaped your censures. Can the Journal explain upon what fair and reasonable ground it so readily becomes satisfied with Mr. Breckinridge's position, but is so relentless towards those in N. Carolina who were Union men? We have no objection to the cordial reception of Mr. Breckinridge, though he stood with our enemies until almost all hope of him was clean gone. But we cannot see the reason of a contrary course towards those who from the time the first clear note of war was sounded against us, took the manly position of defiance, and have since demonstrated their unconquerable resistance to the tyranny of the usurper.

"GLORIOUS BRECKINRIDGE," and cousin JOE LANE, have been dead slow in the big fight—especially "cousin JOE," where is he? Is he glorious too?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Amusing Incident.—During the first excitement in one of the great Northern cities, after the taking of Fort Sumter, the vigilance committees were eagerly searching for Secessionists One of these committees, consisting of a band of four braves, came to the office of a certain Dr. B., asking him why he had not a flag hanging out, and demanding of him to show his colors. The Doctor, an easy man of the world, told them, "Gentlemen, if you come to me on business, or even to pay me a friendly visit, you are welcome at any of my leisure hours; but don't talk to me on political subjects, else I shall regret having to receive you impolitely, and shall eventually very politely show you the door." Whereupon the four braves left him, threatening to return and make the "d——d Sesesher" show his colors. The next day, at the Doctor's regular office hours, a band of eight came demanding of him to immediately place the Stars and Stripes over his office, or something else would be shown to him. The Doctor, sitting in his own easy chair, smoking his cigar, very coolly replied: "My good men, let me state to you all, once more, what I said to some of you yesterday, that I will not permit any one to meddle with my doings; and more, that when you persist in troubling me I shall rid myself of you. Here I am, a man who has seen battles and faced death more than once. I do not fear death. I have neither wife nor child; nor father, mother or sister; but am an exile from my home and want to be a free man, and before I will be overpowered by a mob I would rather throw this burning cigar in that keg of powder you see there under my desk; and by the almighty! I will do it now." The words were scarcely out of the Doctor's mouth before the whole band was seen making their way down stairs as quick as their pedestrials and the narrow staircase would permit, and never exhibited their faces there again. A short while after, Dr. B. related to a visiting friend the whole affair; and the question being asked, "Doctor, how if the band had taken your word for blowing them up, what would have become of you?" "Go and examine the keg," he said. His friend did so, and found an empty keg turned upside down, and on the bottom about a quarter of a pound of powder, which, as the Doctor said, would have answered more than twice to disperse all the mobs of the city.

The way they fight.—A person who was in the battle of Lexington, Mo., relates the following:

I saw one case that shows the Confederate style of fighting. An old Texan, dressed in buck skin and armed with a long rifle, used to go up to the works every morning about seven o'clock, carrying his dinner in a tin pail. Taking a good position, he banged away at the Federals till noon; then an hour, ate his dinner, after which he resumed operations till six, P. M., when he returned home to supper and a night's sleep. The next day, a little before seven, saw him, dinner and rifle in hand, trudging up street to begin again his regular day's work—and in this style he continued till the surrender.

The editor of the Fort Smith, Ark., Times says: "Want of space prevents us from commenting upon the dinner given by the ladies yesterday." If the dinner was a good one, we can very readily believe the editor was full.

An exchange, in puffing a soap, says it is the "best ever used for cleaning a dirty man's face. We have tried it, therefore we know." This is hardly as pointed as the hit of Dean Swift's "Stella," who, when a gentleman lamented his inability to keep clean his finger nails, *naively* suggested, "He was in the habit of scratching himself."

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 8, 1861. 87*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 5th inst., at Mount Vernon, Chatham County, one Sorrel Horse and one Sorrel Mare, each with a blaze face. The horse is some the largest, about 9 years old, the Mare about 5 years old. A liberal reward will be paid to any person that will return said horses to the subscriber. Any information will be thankfully received.

A. MUCKLE.

Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.
Oct. 16, 1861. *3t-pd

Wait for Justice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentleman, to whom the contract for getting 25,000 Black Walnut Gun Stocks, to be delivered at the Arsenal at Fayetteville, was lately awarded, that he had best incur no expense about it yet awhile, as the bid is contested, there being a bid under his

BRYAN, TYSON.

Oct. 18. 67-3t*pd

CHATHAM ORE HILL COMPANY,

HAVE their Furnace in successful operation, turning out some 12 or 15 tons pig iron per week, of good strong metal; so soon as we get in our Hot Blast—(two or three weeks,) we shall be able to increase the quantity and improve the quality. We are also making, and preparing to supply the market with

Pots, Ovens, Plow-Castings, Wagon Boxes, Sad Irons, Andirons, MOULD BOARDS, MILL AND FACTORY GEAR,

And all kinds of Castings in common use in this country. Orders for castings or pig iron shall have prompt attention. A sample of the pig iron may be seen at the Foundry of Silas Burns, Raleigh; at the Observer Office, Fayetteville; at T. C. & B. G. Worth's, Wilmington, N. C.

H. W. DIXON, Ag't.

Goldston, Chatham Co. N. C., Oct. 11. [65-*4wpd]

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Daniel Little v. Arch'd Buie, Neill Buie, D. McP. Buie, Effie Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella M. D., Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

James McLean v. Edward McCallum.
ATTACHMENT.

CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT AND GARNISHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward McCallum, the defendant in this attachment, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that publication be made for him in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.) for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the attachment which has issued against him, and commanding him to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, 1861, then and there to replevy, or final judgment will be rendered against him, &c.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct. 3. 68-*6w

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861 99tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURY AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☞ BARGAINS. ☜

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1861.

Hector McLean, Eliza McLean, Jane Currie, Hector McNeill, Franklin, John McNeill, Daniel B. McNeill, Laura McNeill, Christiana McNeill, children of John McNeill and Sally McNeill his wife, v. Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, and David McBryde and his wife Harriet McBryde.

PETITION TO DIVIDE SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, reside beyond the limits of th State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 86tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

WANTED
FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,
Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men,

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Ard'y, C. S. A.
Comd'g A. & Armory.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

For Sale.

30 Bags Coffee.
5 Hhds. Sugars.
Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs.
Starch, White Lead and Glass.
Putty. 500 lbs. Shoe Nails.
20 to 25 Tons Swedes Iron.
400 Dozen Knives and Forks.
100 " Pocket Knives.
90 " Razors.
60 " Scissors.
30 " Brooms.
20 " Frying Pans.
200 Gross Wood Screws.
110 Gross Cast and Wrought Butt Hinges.
30 Doz. Augers, 12 Gross of Gimlets.
10 " Hammers, 20 doz. Hatchets.
20 Doz. Axes. 150 Doz. Cut Tacks, 15 Doz. Coffee Mills; together with many articles not enumerated. Our terms are CASH, or such produce as we deal in.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1861. 63-4w

JAMES KYLE
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.

October 5, 1861. 63tf

MAKEPEACE & M'RAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y. Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

School Books.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY from Ganot's Popular Physics by Wm. G. Peck, M. A.; Sanders' New Speller and Definer Analyser; Bullions' and Smith's Grammars; Monteith's, Smith's and Mitchell's Geographies; Goodrich's and Andrews' Latin and Greek Lessons, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Aug. 31.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY of HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks.

English, $7 50
Classical, 10 00
Contingent, 25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School,
TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks, $
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks, $
" " Academic " " "
" " Primary " " "
Incidental expenses,
Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required in advance; the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept. 9, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends that they have appointed John D. Starr and John Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect separately or conjointly all moneys due them on account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents to make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS

Sept. 19, 1861

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen at his office, 3 doors east of the market, at regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13 67-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Cooper Shop and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September.

For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or S. T. Hawley & Son.

August 15, 1861. 8tf

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary

T. C. HOOPER
Sept. 12 66-

Cotton Yarn.

APPLY to C. B. Mallett or Messrs. Ray & Carter.

C. B. MALLETT.

October 19, 1861. 65tf

RECRUITS WANTED!
For the 14th North Carolina Regiment,
Now in Western Virginia.

TERM of service 9 months from 18th inst. The active service of the Fall Campaign is over, and the Regiment is preparing for *Winter quarters*. Recruits will be received for any of the companies.

ALL *men who belong to the Regiment at home on furlough will report to the subscriber for orders within the next 3 weeks.* Address me at Fayetteville.

Lieut O. H. BLOCKER,
Recruiting Officer to 14th Reg't N. C. Vols.

Oct. 15 67-4t

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE

Oct. 16 66-tf

RECRUITS WANTED.

WANTED 25 men for the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, Army of Manassas. Each recruit will be paid a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into Service, and $11 per month during term of enlistment. Those desiring to enlist will apply to me at the office of J. G. Shepherd Esq.

JAS. C. DOBBIN, Jr.

Oct. 16th 1861. 66-tf

RECRUITS
FOR THE 5TH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.

WANTED, 20 men for the 5th Reg't N. C. STATE TROOPS, now stationed at Fairfax. Each recruit will be paid $11 per month from date of enlistment, and a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into service.

Persons wishing to enlist will please call at the store of Messrs. HUSKE & ANDERSON.

W. T. ANDERSON

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 16, 1861. 66-6tpd

Notice.

THE debtors of the undersigned, late of New York, are hereby notified that their business was discontinued in that City in May last, since which time they have been identified with the South. The baggage of the senior partner was detained in coming South at Alexandria and he hears has been confiscated, containing all their valuable papers—as notes, accounts, &c. As soon as copies can be obtained from their books in New York, statements for settlements will be rendered by us, rendering any returns under the sequ